The Weekly Post.

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MY CHILD'S QUESTION.

"Papa, what made you go to jail?"
Said Jennie, climbing from a chair
Upon my lap; "Had you no bail?"
And then she hugged me like a bear,
"'Cause, if you hadn't gone, you see,
You might have staid at home with me."

"Why, child, I went because"—and then
I stopped to think. Of course I *knew*;
I'd never told her brother Fenn,
And fain from her would keep it, too,
And still to urge she did not fail,
"Papa, what made you go to jail?"

I looked abroad. I saw some games
For growing rich I might have played—
How Packard, Kellogg, Moses, Ames,
And Chamberlain the South betrayed,
She said: "And why in murderer's tomb
Now sleeps dear Uncle Hogeboom?"

I saw the broken Freedman's Bank
Saw Christian Statesmen's ill-got pelf;
And thought with many a blankity-blank,
Why hadn't I gone South myself?
"What made you go to jail?" said she.
"You should have staid at home with me."

"My dear," I said—but nothing more,
For glances round with watering mouth,
I saw how men might steal galore
With perfect safety—from the South,
"Why did you go to jail?" said she;
"My child, I was an ass, you see!" —*Puck.*

ORIGIN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Montgomery Blair Pronounces It an Armed Conspiracy Against the Will of Southern People.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1879.

MY DEAR DOCTOR—I have yours of the 16th. The interest you express in my opinions on public affairs because associated in your mind with the most glorious period of our Democratic history, and with the tender memory, still fresh and strong in your heart, of my lamented brother, gives me far greater satisfaction than any personal tribute would afford. Will you and others who thus address me privately, as well as the vast throng who publicly welcomed me so enthusiastically to the national convention at St. Louis in 1876, because they "loved and honored him in his great life," there can be no motive but the promptings of the heart. These outbursts of unaffected feeling give me unspeakable joy, because they show that the self-sacrificing patriotism of my dear brother is now justly appreciated by a large portion of the countrymen, and assures me that, as we emerge from the era of corruption, during the existence of which its sordid instruments have usurped all power and overshawdowed the real heroes of our great struggle for the preservation of the Union and popular Government, his memory will be duly honored by the whole people.

The claim for the soundness of the *people* of the South, made in the letter to which you refer, so far as respects the past, is, I think, sustained by the facts stated in it. That the rebellion was not their work, but that of a secret society which had possessed itself of the State Governments, suppressed free speech and suffrage, and drove the people into rebellion by its armed bands, is, I think, undeniable. And that the conspiracy could have been stopped without bloodshed if the federal authorities had proclaimed secession to be war, and promptly interposed with force against the armed bands by which the Union sentiment of the unarmed people was silenced, is not only rendered probable by Jackson's suppression of the first attempt at secession by that course, but by the fact that wherever the Union men could get arms, as in Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia, they saved their State.

Moreover, it was the surrender of Fort Sumter alone that made the war. It enabled Beauregard to march his S. C. army into Virginia, and it was the unresisted march of that army into Virginia which effected the secession of that State, without which there would have been no war. Now, for the fall of Fort Sumter the federal authorities were solely responsible. It was not defended at all. The wooden barracks built within it for occupation only during peace, and which made it untenable in war, were suffered to stand, and the rebels were allowed to build batteries around the fort, to fire these buildings and disarm the garrison from fear of their own magazines! In thus surrendering a fort which the progress of war showed to be impregnable, Anderson certainly acted under orders. This is self-evident on the face of the transaction. Moreover, Seward frustrated the effort to relieve the fort by getting from the President, without the knowledge of the Secretary of the navy, an order detaching from the expedition for that purpose the only armed vessel sent with it, and which was indispensable to its success, without letting the President know that he was interfering with the expedition he had ordered. It was, however, after all, the sectional feeling prevading the South which made the rebellion possible and as this feeling still unfortunately continues, the same class of intriguers who plunged the country into war in the endeavor to make use of it for selfish purposes, still seek to keep it alive and ply it for such objects. *Their object then was political power. Their object now is plunderr.* And it was because they knew that Tilden could frustrate that object that the Southern jobbers combined with the Radicals to defeat his inauguration, and are now seeking to work up the sectional against his renomination. With this feeling view it was attempted to rally the South and West upon Blackburn in the recent contest for the speakership. This was avowedly anti-Tilden fight by the jobbers, who opposed Randall for the same reason which arrays them against Tilden, because he opposes their schemes of plunder. Blackburn and Thurman, in whose interest the move was made, are both honest men undoubtedly, but they nevertheless allowed their names to antagonize Randall and Tilden, just as Hoffman and Church, who are also honest men, allowed Tweed and the canal ring to rally under them, counting upon their sense of obligation to make them subservient to their purposes. There are, however, some very high men who opposed Randall for personal reasons.

Now I predict that this game will fall, both in the South and West. Neither section will be duped by these appeals to give up the great question upon the fraud, and the great purpose of purifying the government, with both of which Tilden is identified, and upon which our success is certain, to promote the objects of the corruptionists who appeal to this sectional feeling and join the Radicals in denouncing the candidate who alone, for twenty-two years, has been able to lead the Democrats to victory. Hence I believe the people of the South, as well as the people of the West, will show themselves to be sound in the future.

Yours, truly,
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

—*Omaha Herald.*

JUDGE BOGAN.

His Manners at the Bar and on the Bench.

[Bill Arp. in Detroit Free Press.]

When Judge Bogan was a practicing lawyer in Georgia he weighed about 300 pounds. He was a short man, and had no coupling pole betwixt his head and his shoulders. His back was as broad as a cellar door. Of course he was a good-natured man, but sometimes was very sarcastic in the use of language before a jury. One day he had a case in a justice court, in one of the upper counties of Georgia, and there was a little lawyer on the other side named Wiggins. Wiggins weighed about ninety pounds, and was game and sassy, like most all little men, and had a voice as fine as the E string on the fiddle.

Well, the Judge was rollicking along in a good-natured way to the jury, and made some allusions that insulted Wiggins' dignity. Whereupon Wiggins hopped up like a killdee and hit the Judge a lick on the back.

The Judge looked round a little, and, says he, "What you 'bout, Wiggins—what you 'bout?"

"I'm a fitin'!" says Wiggins.

"Set down and behave yourself," said the Judge, and his eyes twinkled merrily as he continued his rhapsody of random remarks. Pretty soon he offended Wiggins again, who, rising forward, tumultuously popped him three or four times more, making as much impression as if he had hit the side of a house.

"What you 'bout, Wiggins? What you tryin' to do?" said the Judge as he winked at the jury.

"I tell you sir, I'm a fittin'," screamed Wiggins, and he popped him again.

The Judge reached his arm back and gently "squashed" Wiggins down in his chair, saying "set down, Wiggins, and be quiet, or I'll take you by the nap of the neck and seat of the breeches and throw you up so high the blue birds will build in your jacket pocket before you come down. Be still, I say!"

Wiggins "beed still," but he studied the code of honor for a few days and then went back to his tailor's trade.

When the Judge was elevated to the bench he didn't give the juries much latitude in making up a verdict. If the verdicts didn't suit him he charged 'em over again and sent 'em back. One day Colonel Foster was defendin' a fellow who was sued on a promissory note and wound up an eloquent speech with "these are grand principles of the law, gentlemen, which control this case. They are as old as England, as solid as the Blue Ridge and have come down to us untarnished by the tide of time or the wreck of bloated Empires, and so will his Honor charge you."

The Judge was leaning forward, his eyes sparkling and his mouth twitching at the corners. Hardly waiting for the Colonel to sit down he said: "His Honor won't charge you any such thing, gentlemen; for those eternal principles my Brother Foster has elucidated have no more to do with the case than the Koran of Mahomet. This defendant admits that he signed this note, and if you believe him, then all these dilatory, nugatory, purgatory pleas that he has ripped up, tripped up, dug up, stumped up and trumped up, won't avail him. What do you say to that, Brother Foster, eh?"

"Nothing, sir; only that I am obliged to differ with the Court," said the Colonel.

"Yes, sir, you can differ; you have the right to differ; but where the Court and the counsel differ, the Court prevails, and that's the law of this case, gentlemen. Retire and make up your verdict."

Who Owns Land in England.

(MacMillan's Magazine.)

More than half the soil of the United Kingdom is nominally owned by some 2,000 persons. According to a valuable analysis of the very ill-arranged and incomplete Parliamentary return of the land owners of the United Kingdom published in the *Financial Reform Almanac* for 1878, 421 persons are the owners of 22,880,755 acres, or nearly 5,000,000 acres more than one-fourth of the total area of the United Kingdom. The mind is unable to grasp what such a monopoly cost the country; but certain features of it stand forth with a prominence sufficiently notable. In a most absolute sense, the well-being of the entire population of some 32,000,000 souls, is placed in the power of a few thousands. For these thousands the multitude toils, and it may be on occasion starves. Hence it is that all through rural England we have constantly before us that most saddening of all spectacles, two or three families living in great splendor, and hard by their gates the miserably poor, the abject slaves of the soil, whose sole hope in life is too often the work-house—that famous device against revolution, paid for by the middle class—and the pauper's grave. Our land-owners have not merely burdened the land with their game preserves; they have tied it up, and actively conspired to prevent its due cultivation. Instead of rising to the true necessities of the case, they cling to their game, make penal enactments about it, and struggle to augment the intensity of the evil which it is to the people, as if the very existence of the country depended upon hares and rabbits. In his absolute supremacy the land-owner over-rides all justice, takes precedence of all ordinary creditors on his helpless tenants' estates, and controls the system of cultivation, often in utter disregard of private rights or private judgment, and in addition secures to himself the absolute reversion of every improvement which the tenant may make on the land.

A Southern Paper's Opinion.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The sixteen Democrats in the House who voted with the solid Republican gang against Bragg's amendment, abolishing the Southern Claims Commission, may have represented the wishes of certain claimants, but they certainly misrepresented the people who voted to make them Congressmen.

TIME TURNS THE TABLES.

Ten years ago, when she was ten,
I used to tease and scold her:
I liked her, and she loved me then,
A boy some five years older.

I liked her, she would fetch my book,
Bring lunch to stream or thicket;
Would oil my gun, or bait my hook,
And field for hours at cricket.

She'd mend my cap, or find my whip,
Ah! but boys' hearts are stony!
I liked her rather less than "Gyp,"
And far less than pony.

She loved me, then, though heaven knows why,
Small wonder had she hated,
For scores of dolls she's had to cry,
Whom I decapitated.

I tore her frocks, I pulled her hair,
Called "red" the sheen upon it;
Out fishing I would even dare
Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.

Well, now I expiate my crime—
The Nemesis of tables
Came after years—To-day old Time
On me has turned the tables.

I'm twenty-five, she's twenty now,
Dark-eyed, pink-cheeked and bonny,
The curls are golden round her brow;
She smiles and calls me "Johnny."

O' yore I used her Christian name,
But now, through fate or malice,
When she is by my lips can't frame
Five letters to make "Alice."

I, who could joke with her and tease,
Stand silent now before her:
Dumb, through the very wish to please,
A speechless, shy adorer.

Or, if she turns to me to speak,
I'm dazzled by her graces;
The hot blood rushes to my cheek,
I babble commonplaces.

She's kind and cool—ah! Heaven knows how
I wish she blushed and faltered;
She likes me, and I love her now:
Dear, dear! how things have altered.

—*London Graphic.*

WOMEN IN OLD GREECE.

The Spheres of the Stranger-Woman and Citizen-Woman.

(Contemporary Review.)

A stranger had no rights or privileges in any of the ancient States. Any justice that he might obtain could be gained only by the friendly services of some citizen. If this was true of the man-stranger, it was also true of the woman-stranger. She was not entitled to the protection of the city-State. No laws were made for her benefit. She had to look after her own interests herself or get some man to do it for her by her own arts of persuasion. The one object that the State kept before it in regard to these stranger-women was to see to it that they did not in any way corrupt the purity of the citizen blood. The statesmen thought that great dangers might arise from their presence in a community. Political peril might threaten the very existence of the State if strangers, with strange traditions and foreign interests, were to take even the slightest part in the management of public affairs. And the gods might be fearfully insulted and inflict dreadful vengeance if any one of these stranger-women were to find her way into the secret recesses of ancestral worship and perform some of the sacred functions which only the citizen women could perform. The Spartans accordingly did not permit any strangers, male or female, to reside in their city. These strangers might come to certain festivals for a few days, but the period of their stay was strictly limited. Athens pursued a different policy. She was a commercial city. She was at the head, and ultimately ruler, of a large confederacy of Greek States which sent their taxes to her. Besides, the city itself was full of attractions for the stranger, with its innumerable works of art, its brilliant dramatic exhibitions, its splendid religious processions, its gay festivals, its schools of philosophy, and its keen political life. Athens could not exclude strangers. It had therefore to take the most stringent precautions that this concourse of strangers should not corrupt the pure citizen blood. Accordingly laws were enacted which prohibited any citizen-man from marrying a stranger woman, or any stranger-man from marrying a citizen-woman. If the stranger man or woman ventured on such a heinous offense any one could inform against him or her. The culprit was seized; all his or her property was confiscated, and he or she was sold into slavery. The citizen-man or woman involved in such an offense had to suffer severe penalties. The stranger-women, therefore, could not marry. Marriage was the only sin that they could commit politically in the eye of an Athenian statesman. They might do anything else that they liked. Now it is not conceivable that in such circumstances a numerous class of women would betake themselves to perpetual virginity. If any one had propounded such a sentiment the Greek mind would have recoiled from it as unnatural, and plainly contrary to the will of the gods. And accordingly these women might form any other connection with men, temporary or permanent, except marriage, and the Greek saw nothing in this but the ordinary outcome of human nature under the peculiar circumstances of the case. Besides, in Athens a special sphere lay open for them to fill. The citizen-women were confined to their houses and did not dine in company with the men. But the men refused to limit their associations with women to the house. They wished to have women with them in their walks, in their banquets, in their military expeditions. The wives could not be with them then, but there was no constraint on the stranger-women. The Greek men did not care whether the offspring of stranger-women was pure or not. It mattered not either to the State or to religion. There was no reason for confining them. And accordingly they selected these stranger-women as their companions, and *Hetaira*, or companion, was the name by which the whole class was designated. Thus arose a most unnatural division of functions among the women of those days. The citizen-women had to be mothers and housewives—nothing more; the stranger-women had to discharge duties of companions, but remain outside the pale of the privileged and marriageable class. These stranger-women applied their minds to their function, with various ideas of it, and various methods. Many adopted the lowest possible means of gaining the good-will of men; but many set about making themselves fit companions for the most intellectual and most elevated among men.

Turkish Delay.

(War in Bulgaria, by Valentine Baker Pasha.

Mehemen Ali had formed a plan which, though it seemed rather wild, was still apparently feasible. The thick wood which lay between the Russians on the crest and our intrenchments was very dry. The undergrowth of this wood was a mass of dried fern and dead branches. At that time a strong gale of wind blew from the Turkish lines in the direction of the Russians. The Marshal had formed the idea that by setting fire to the wood on our side in many places it would, under the influence of the wind, burn fiercely, and that the flames would be carried so rapidly toward the Russian position that the enemy would be compelled to abandon the height probably in the greatest disorder. But to carry out this plan, Mehemet Ali was determined to employ petroleum; and the petroleum had to be brought from Sophia. It must take at least two days. It was in vain that I pointed out to him that a series of bonfires would probably have the same result in starting the fire, and that it was just possible that the wind might not last in its present direction and with its present force for 48 hours longer. The Marshal was bent on his petroleum, and the attempt was consequently delayed. On the evening in question I dined in the tent of Mehemet Ali, and during dinner the report came that the petroleum had at length arrived. * * * All the arrangements had been made, and at about 10 o'clock the fires would be lighted. A few of the better battalions would be held in readiness to push forward in rear of the flames, and thus to occupy the Russian position when the enemy should have been compelled by fire or smoke to have abandoned it. During dinner the wind fell ominously, and at about 9 o'clock two or three heavy drops of rain fell audibly upon the tent. I looked at the Marshal; his face wore a comical expression of disappointment. The usual system of Turkish delay had brought its usual fruit. In another five minutes a heavy storm of rain burst over the camp, and from that time forth no opportunity again occurred of putting Mehemet Ali's plan into execution.

OLD JOKES.

Some Samples of New England Wit and Humor.

(Arthur Gilman's recent lecture.)

On the morning after the first delivery of this lecture in a Massachusetts town, the driver who was taking me to the station said to me: "That was pretty tol'able good, what you gave 'em up to the hall last night. I haven't seen nobody that didn't like it, but old Deacon Fry, and he never likes nothing. He said it might be well enongh for light-minded kind of folks, but he thought there was parts on it was dreadful shallow."

The principle of mirth is not a deep one, but it is as innate in the mind as any other original faculty we possess. More sayings and incident provocative of true mirth can be found nowhere than in our Northern States, on all subjects. We are apt to find only what we look for, and thus peculiar wit often has to be explained to people in good set terms.

Frequently the speaker has no adequate conception of the force of his own remarks. "I'm kept so busy with this big estate my brother left me," said a sharp Yankee lawyer, "I declare sometimes I almost wish John hadn't died." I remember having read in a letter from a tourist in our Northwestern States, a description of the difficulty of shooting the rapids of one of our Northern rivers and the slow process of poling up stream again. Two of the settlers undertook to dispense with the usual boatmen; the boat was upset, and the two adventurers were swept rapidly down the river.

A tall, gaunt shopkeeper ran down the pier, crying, "Save the red-headed one!—For heaven's sake save that man with the red head!" This started the people to work, and they saved him. The tall, gaunt man waited to see that life was not quite extinct, and then turned away with the remark, "I wouldn't have had that man drowned for consid'able. He owes me $16." "Well, there's something in that," said one of the bystanders. "I expect a man don't know how valuable he is in this world till he owes somebody some money. Then folk's wants to know where he's goin'." A stage-driver in the White mountains when asked what he thought of the Notch, replied: "Well, I was born around here, you know, and I don't mind it so much. But if I should go down to New York, I reckon likely I'd gawk around considerable myself."

A dozen years ago there used to come a rusty old dealer in farm produce to Boston. One Saturday night, having sold everything but a keg of applesauce, he exchanged this in a tailor's shop for an overcoat, which the tailor told him fitted him perfectly. Next morning, on the meeting-house steps, all his friends began to disparage his purchase. "Why, it's all puckered up behind; it don't touch you nowhere." "Well," said the farmer, "I couldn't see it behind when I bought it, but I took his word for it; he seemed to be a nice sort of a man. But I guess I ain't got much the worst of this trade, after all. I guess when he comes to eat well down into that air keg of apple-sass, well down toward the middle, I guess he'll find it just about as puckery as this coat is."

During the existence of the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island the leader of the insurgents drew up his men on the summit of a hill near Providence. Pointing to the advancing troops he said: "Yonder, my men, come the enemy, the aristocrats who would rob you of your suffrages. Fight 'm to the last gasp, and, if you have to retreat, do it with your face to the foe, selling your lives dearly at every step you take, and (as the troops came nearer) as I'm a little lame I guess I'll start now."

A small boy was hoeing corn in a sterile field by the roadside when a passer by stopped and said, "'Pears to me your corn is rather small." "Certainly," said the boy, "it's dwarf corn." "But it looks yellow." "Certainly," replied the boy, "we planted yaller kind." "But it looks as if you wouldn't get more than half a crop." "Of course not," said the boy, "we planted her on shares."

A CARTRIDGE is said to have been invented which floats on the water, tastes good to ducks, and blows their heads off when they chew it.

THIS SIDE AND THAT.

A GOODLY BALLANT.

The rich man sat at his father's seat—
Purpl-an' linen, an' a' thing fine!
The puir man lay at his gate i' the street,
Sairs an' catters, an' weary pine!

To the rich man's table ilk dainty comes;
Mony a morsel gaed frae't, or fell;
The puir man fain wad hae dined on the crumbs,
But whether he got them I canna tell.

Servan's prood saft-fittit an' stoot,
Stan' by the rich man's curtained doors;
Maisterless dogs 'at rin aboot
Cam to the puir man an' lickit his sores,

The rich man deed, an' they buried him gran';
In linen fine his body they wrap:
But the angels tuik up the beggar man,
An' laid him doon in Abraham's lap.

The guid upo' this side, the ill upo' that—
Sic was the rich man's waesome ta':
But the brithers they eat, an' they drink, an' they chat,
An' care na a strae for their father's ha'.

The trowth's the trowth, think what ye will;
Ah! some they kenna what they wad be it:
But the beggar man thought he did no that all,
Wi the dogs o' this side, the angels o' that."

—GEORGE MACDONALD.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SOME of the Canadian youth, despising walking matches, are engaged in matches at wood-sawing.

THE widow of Senator Ben F. Wade is going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to visit her son, Col James P. Wade.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* suggests Thurman and Tilden for 1880 and thinks that ticket "might" be a good thing to capture both Ohio and New York with.

THE New York *Star* says it is generally whispered that Henry Stanton, the son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is to have the Judgeship from which Pinckney was recently ousted. The office is worth $6,000 a year.

"OUR BOYS" was recently played in London for the one thousand three hundred and fiftieth time, certainly a marvelous run. It is be succeeded by "Our Girls" a new farcical comedy by the same author, Mr Byron.

A BELOIT man who saw Jeff. Davis recently says he is tall but slender. His erect, gaunt form, sharp, thin features, gray hair, short, grizzly beard, and defective eye give him a specter-like appearance. He is very affable.

CHARLES H. HARTWELL, the conductor of the freight train on the Old Colony Railroad that caused the frightful disaster at Wollaston Heights, Mass., last fall, is to be put on trial at Dedham on Tuesday, for manslaughter.

AN Irish cab driver, having driven a gentleman a long stage during a storm of rain, the gentleman said to him: "Paddy, are you not very wet?" "Arrah, I don't care about being wet, but, plase yer honor, I'm very dry."

"BIRDIE BELL," otherwise Mrs. Barrett, who tried to put a ball through Washington Nathan at the Coleman House in New York recently, is said to be in Philadelphia, lying at the point of death from brain fever.

JAY GOULD wrote a book when he was a young man. It was called "A History of Delaware County and Border Wars of New York," and was printed in Roxbury, N. Y., in 1856. A copy was sold at the Arnold library sale on Friday, bringing $9.

THE Florence *Gazetta d' Italia* recalls the fact that this is not Queen Victoria's first visit to Italy. She was at Beveno when she was ten years old, and was only the Duchess of Kent. At that time she was a thin, willowy girl, with magnificent blonde hair falling over her shoulders.

IT will be recalled that among this year's crop of idiots one John Appel of Madison, Indiana, stood out prominently a week or so ago. Appel was to drink 1,000 glasses of beer in 1,000 hours. He didn't. He stopped in his task on Thursday more deathly sick than a steamship full of sea-sick land-lubbers.

THE Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World is ready to start, except for one thing, and that is the lack of passengers. Scarcely anybody has thus far deposited the booking fee of $500, which must be paid by at least two hundred persons before the projectors of the expedition will start the ship.

SENATOR and Mrs. Don Cameron have been spending a few days in Harrisburg, whither they went to attend the wedding of his cousin, Miss Burnside. The marriage was solemnized on Wednesday. The bride is a daughter of ex-Senator Simon Cameron's sister. The groom, Mr. Chouvenet, is a son of Professor Chouvenet, of St. Louis.

THE new historical play, "Camille Desmoulins," produced at the Paris Theatre Historique, is said to be a failure. It is wanting in a plot being a mass of historical and anecdotal matter thrown together without any unity of idea. Accuracy of costume, however, has been studied and as a scenical representation of the Revolution the piece is curious.

MR. HENRY IRVING has by this time made his appearance at the London Lyceum in the "Lady of Lyons," he being the *Claude* to Miss Ellen Terry's *Pauline*. This drama—certainly the most popular poetical play produced on the stage during this century—was brought out in February 1838, at Covent Garden during the famous management of Macready, the original representative of *Claude*.

A 12-YEAR-OLD girl in Akron, Ohio, dreamed that she saw her mother murdered in a hotel in Warren, that State. The next morning she told of the dream and was laughed at for her fears. When the evening paper came, she read therein the details of the murder almost precisely as they had appeared to her at the hour of its occurrence.

A CANVASS of the departments shows that there are sixty-one graduates of Yale, thirty-five of Princeton and thirty of Dartmouth Colleges occupying clerkships and other positions in the Government service at Washington. There is an equally strong representation from the other leading colleges of the country. The clerks get $1,200, $1,400, $1,600 and $1,800 a year.

HARD HEADED SENSE.

Judge Kelley in Congress on the Policy of Hate.

(From his speech of April 19.)

On this question of riders on appropriation bills I wish to be explicit. I do not charge that putting extraneous and irrelevant provisions on appropriation bills is revolutionary. It is not; and such an assertion is preposterous. It is not unconstitutional, nor does it contravene any rule of either house of Congress. And if that which is vicious can be justified by precedent this practice has been abundantly justified by the action of all parties from soon after the foundation of the Government.

I have no fear of another attempt at revolution or of a failure of our institutions. I am by nature an optimist. My faith in the capacity for self-government of a people as enlightened and energetic as are the American people is absolute.

We are improving our institutions. They are not perfect, but they are better than they were eighteen years ago. No slave can now breathe our air. And, sir, permit me to remark, and I use the language of the day, meaning no offense to any gentleman to whom the term applies, that there is not a "Confederate brigadier" on this floor who does not firmly believe that slavery was a curse equally to master and to man, and that the South is well rid of it even at the terrible cost at which its riddance was accomplished. It has, however, left rankling memories behind it on both sides of the old dividing line that are food for the agitator. Constitutional amendments, not statuary provisions can remove them. It is not wonderful that he who was a petty baron upon his plantation, owning his retainers, should be unwilling to recognize them at once as social or political equals, and I need but recall my own struggles and those of my colaborers in the Freesoil and Republican parties to learn that with them and me there are surviving prejudices and passions which often control us unconsciously to ourselves. As I have said, sir legislation or constitutional provisions cannot eradicate these memories, prejudices and passions. But in the name of society we may devoutly thank God that there are agents that will efface them. Time ripens generations, and death gathers them into his fold, and in a little while there will be gentlemen on this floor who will have known neither the social influences of slavery nor the passions engendered by the struggle for its overthrow. Then the country may hope for wiser and more temperate counsels, but until then we must expect to encounter distrust and suspicion and to be involved at times in impassioned controversy. Meanwhile such amendments as I have suggested will conserve the peace of the country and more than that they will purify this Capitol of the swarms of tempters of both sexes that throng the corridors where the appropriation bills upon which jobs are proposed to be put are under consideration. Sir, our country is filled with discontent and murmering. Capital finds no profit and seeks shelter in the vaults of the Treasury at 4 per cent. per annum; while labor, ill requited when employed, wanders over the country seeking work at any wages. The country needs repose. Nothing could be more baneful to it at this time than agitation. Yet such has been the course of debate in this session that wounds that had cicatrized are bleeding afresh, and the passions that slumbered and seemed to have died are blazing with the brilliancy of mid-war. It is not a healthful condition for Congress to have brought a suffering people to, and gentlemen, come from what section they may, who fan these flames may find an indignant constituency ready to call them to account and denounce them as unfaithful servants. In a recent article on Canadian affairs Goldwin Smith said, "party without great questions is faction, and faction if it is not checked will before long bring calamity upon the country." What are the questions which this Congress proposes to propound as the issue for the Presidential contest which it proposes to precipitate upon the people a whole year before the usual time? I mean no disrespect to gentlemen upon either side when I tell them that a nation cannot grow and fatten on hate.

GRANT'S FOREIGN TOUR.

How his Receptions Have Been Managed—Prospects of Publicity.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* thus hits at the Grant movement:

The methods by which the backers of Grant have contrived to use the power and prestige of the Government of the United States in order to put foreign nations and foreign municipalities in a position in which it would be next to impossible for them without incivility to the United States to refuse to extend unusual and elaborate hospitality to General Grant are likely soon to come to the front in the form of official correspondence. It will be remembered that President Hayes, out of a complaisance towards his predecessor in office for which no one can blame him, directed Secretary Evarts to issue a circular-letter on the subject of the attention proper to be paid to General Grant, to our ministers, consuls, consular agents, and naval officers all over the world. The cue for the interpretation of the circular-letter was given by Mr. Pierrepont and Consul-General Badeau in London, and out of the doings in England it came to pass that there was established in London, under Consul-General Babeau, a sort of Grant 'nincompoop bureau," from which instructions were issued to the American legation or consulate in every place through which it might be arranged that the ex-President should go. If the place was a political capital, the American legation was told to say at the Foreign Office that "the Government" of the United States would consider itself to be under much obligation to the French or Italian or Turkish Government, as the case might be, if especial official and popular consideration could be bestowed upon the coming ex-President when he arrived. If it was only a commercial centre which was to be visited, the American Consul there was directed to say the same sort of things to the municipal authorities and to the leading manufacturers and merchants whose invoices might require consular certificates and indorsements. All these official applications to foreigners for civilities and expenditures to be lavished on General Grant were as a mere matter of fact so many drafts drawn by the Government at Washington upon foreign countries, or their officials or citizens and subjects, and similar drafts must of course, in time be honored at Washington when they are drawn in favor of any personage in Europe or Asia against us. With European or civilized Asiatic Governments such direct applications made by a nation of the rank of the United States are of course equivalent to those several letters of introduction which are sometimes disrespectfully described as "soup tickets." If the power and credit of the United States were to be exerted in a similar manner in his favor there is not a prominent military officer or civilian in the United States who might not be put before foreigners all over the world in a way to elicit the most distinguished attentions. The upshot of the whole matter is that General Grant has been kept wandering about Europe and Asia since 1877 as "the Government" candidate for re-election. How the private expenses of his wanderings may have been defrayed concerns no one but himself and his friends. Whether it is to the honor and advantage of the country, however, that all these obligations to foreign powers should have been incurred by the people of the United States through their public servants in order to promote the candidacy of a particular citizen for the Presidency is, however, a matter both proper and important to be considered by the public. It may be added, by the way, that in one instance at St. Petersburg the bill of the expenses of a grand picnic and reception tendered General Grant by the Russian authorities at the request and solicitation of the American Minister is believed on good authority to have been sent in by them to the American legation and there paid.

A School-Boy Story.

A correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* tells the following anecdote of his school days: "Honorable liars are scarce. I remember a few, and they were High School boys, of course. A squad of them, pelting each other with snow-balls as they went over the Common and up Joy street, on the way to school, one afternoon, were not such good shots that one of them did not hurl his missile through a parlor window-pane. Up went the window, and out popped an angry lady's head. 'Which of you boys broke this pane of glass?' 'I did it,' promptly replied the real offender stepping forward to apologize. 'What's your name, and where do you live?' The boy responded truthfully: but his companions, to save him, cried out: 'No, no! I did it! I. He don't do it, and his name isn't what he said, and he didn't live there, anyhow. My name is So-and-so, and I live number something, in such a street, and my father'll pay!' The confusion of tongues and counter-statements so perplexed the lady that she concluded they were all a pack of liars, and in a rage she shut down the window with a bang, and broke another pane of glass.

Something Saved from the Wreck.

[Portland (Me.) Press.]

The scene was hereabouts; the characters, a rising young merchat and a pretty woman. He had an affection for her; she a liking for him, so they became betrothed. After a time she found out that she didn't love him well enough to marry him, and the match was broken off. It was a severe blow, and he staggered under it; but he fought well for himself, protested that his life was ruined, asked if she could not learn to love him, and in all ways did the proper thing. She was immovable, however, and he sadly and reluctantly took his leave. While his eyes were full of gathering tears he bade his faltering farewells, then closed the door upon his hopes. A moment later he opened it, stepped back into the room, and with tears in his voice, brokenly murmered, "I hope this will make no difference about your coming to the store, Miss ——; and that your mother will continue to trade with us. I shall be happy to give the usual discount. Our stock is large and varied; our aim to please." And the door shut finally, leaving him alone with his grief.

A Summing Up.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

There are 138 Democratic electoral votes in the South. There are fifteen Democratic electoral votes in Indiana; there are now eleven Democratic electoral votes in Michigan. Only twenty-one more are need to elect a Democratic President, and Ohio has twenty-two electoral votes. We are saying nothing of Illinois, Wisconsin and other Northwestern States, and we are saying nothing of Pennsylvania, with seventy-five thousand Greenback votes, and we are saying nothing against carrying New York, New Jersy, Connecticut and the Pacific States. We may carry them all. But we call notice to the fact that we only need Ohio, without considering the border of of either ocean, to elect a President; and we only need the Michigan plan, with a little cordiality added, to carry Ohio against the strongest Republican that can be named.

A Good Story.

Harper's Magazine has this story: On one occasion, when General Butler was in command at New Orleans, a colonel up in the Red river region made an application for a furlough, which was refused him. Soon after the colonel left his command without permission and went to New Orleans, where he was arrested and put in irons as a deserter. Upon an intimation that he wished to make an explanation, General Butler had him brought to his headquarters. "Well, sir," said the General sternly, "what have you to say in explanation of your conduct?" "Well, General, there are two Jews up yonder who have some cotton they want to get through my lines. First they offered me $500, which I refused. Then they offered $1,000, then $5,000, then $25,000, and at last they offered $100,000; and I tell you, General, they were getting so near my figures, I thought I'd better leave!"

Edison's Advice to His Friends.

[Detroit Free Press.]

An intimate friend of Edison, the world-renowned inventor, was in the city yesterday. A reporter of the *Free Press* asked him if any progress had been made in Edison's scheme for an electric light. "Well," was the reply, "I am, as you might say, non-committal on that point; but if there is anybody hereabout for whom you entertain particular vicious spite, unload your gas stock on him, and be quick about it, too. Further than that I have nothing to say."

England to Get Some of Them.

(Springfield Republican.)

A part of the explanation of the immense demand for United States four per cents. by bankers is doubtless the fact that the banks of England are overloaded with capital that cannot find employment in business enterprises. In addition to the great depression in all sorts of industry, Beaconsfield is shaking confidence by his foreign policy, and the British are looking to the land of the free and the home of the brave as a safe custodian of their spare funds.

The Best Use of It Yet.

(Hartford Times.)

The Yale students the other day got one of their number to declaim a speech of Patrick Henry's, and when the memorable peroration of "never, never, never," was reached, a hundred voices, with a tone of the utmost astonishment, exclaimed in concert, "What, never?" "Well," said Patrick, "hardly ever."

We Will See What We Shall See.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Let Mr. Hayes veto the bill, if he dare. And let Congress pass the bill a second time. Then we shall see whether the 200 Representatives and Senators who constitute the majority of Congress and act on behalf of the majority of the American people will yield to the fraudulent one-man power, or whether that one man will yield to the 200.

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A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms :

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A HEARTLESS SCHEME—THE NEGRO EMIGRATION.

There are various ways of accounting for the movement of the negroes from the Southwest. The depression in the cotton business, causing low prices, with an over-supply of labor in some districts of Louisiana and Mississippi, have undoubtedly had the same effect on labor that the same causes operating in the North have produced. All the negroes who have moved Northward from the two States, do not begin to equal in number the idle men who are tramping through Pennsylvania to-day, because they cannot obtain employment. But the peculiarity of the movement of the negroes, simultaneous in its character and directed to one State, seems to show there is something behind it, and very possibly the speculative schemes of shrewd and unscrupulous confidence operators. This view is sustained by the fact that the annexed "strictly private" circular has been extensively circulated in the localities of the South-west the negroes are leaving. It is published in the Topeka (Kansas) *Commonwealth* of April 9, as one of the causes of the negro movement:

[Strictly Private].

ATTENTION, COLORED MEN!
OFFICE OF COLORED COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
TOPEKA, KAN., February 2, 1879. }

Your brethren and friends throughout the North have observed with paiuful solicitude the outrages heaped upon you by your rebel masters, and are doing all they can to alleviate your miseries and provide for your future happiness and prosperity. President Hayes by his iniquitous Southern policy, has deserted you, while the Democrats, who now have control of Congress will seek to re-enslave you if you remain in the South, and to protect you from their designs the Colonization Society has been organized by the government to provide land for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of 160 acres gratuitously. This land is located in the best portion of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very productive. Here there is no distinction in society, all are on an equality. Leave the land of oppression and come to free Kansas.

LYOURGUS P. JONES, President.

Show this circular to none but colored men and keep its contents a secret.

The *Commonwealth*, which is a Republican journal, has been trying to discover the author of this circular, but so far in vain. It says:—

There could be but one object in sending such an infamous document broadcast through the ignorant blacks of the South, that is to make money for the senders at the expense of their victims, and, it is said — the truth of the statement is not yet verified as to this city, however—that some of the parties engaged in this wholesale exodus scheme have been getting small amounts from the colored emigrants as fees for information and instructions as to how their claims against the government for the promised farms should be prosecuted. In St. Louis this game has been played with considerable success and in a lesser degree along the road between here and there, so that if the scheme is allowed to progress in the next two weeks as it has in the last two we will not only have our city full of colored people who are strangers to our climate and modes of farming, but they will all have been defrauded in the coming.

Such a circular scattered over the North would have no effect even on our most ignorant classes, for they would soon discover its absurdity; but with the Southern negroes the case is different. They are ignorant and credulous, know nothing of the ways of the world, and have been so long instructed by the Radical leaders that it is the desire of the general government to provide for them, that they accept the silly promises of this circular with religious fervor.

A recent letter from a well-known and responsible citizen of East Carroll parish, La., to SELLS & Co., merchants of St. Louis, throws a strong light on this plot. The writer states that the negroes are solemnly assured that the Government will furnish them with land, implements and provisions on ten years' credit. Hand-bills are circulated, illustrated with huge cuts, representing enormous potatoes, apples, peaches and prodigious growths of corn, etc., as the yield of the lands, and black men riding in carriages, smoking cigars and wearing enormous gold watch-chains, as the ordinary condition of things in Kansas, and the poor creatures believe it all. The writer positively and emphatically contradicts all the wild stories of abuse and cruelty by which the Republican press has undertaken to explain the exodus. "What are our lands worth," he asks, "without labor? Would we not be senseless idiots to drive away our sole dependence for working them?" In that parish, from which the rush has been most enormous, the colored men outnumber the whites ten to one. They have just voted for and elected their own candidates. The police jury, sheriff, recorder, deputy clerk, Senator and Representative are all negroes. They rule over the whites, and there has never been any charge of bulldozing in the parish.

It is also evident that no matter how much the people of the intensely Stalwart State of Kansas may sympathize with the negroes at a distance, they do not want their presence among them. This is natural. They are not a desirable addition to the population of the far west, where we find the highest type of American enterprise and go-aheadativeness building up new states. Credit the negroes with all possible industry and willingness, they are unused to the modes of farming and the climate. The New York *Herald* of Tuesday sums up the situation and says "the Kansas representatives in Washington say that the blacks will not be welcomed in their State, and it is already evident that the negro migration may meet with a serious check from people of Northwestern States." The way to test the truth of this is to speculate on the reception a colony of plantation negroes would meet if it attempted to go into some agricultural county of Pennsylvania or Ohio.

HINTS FOR THE NEXT WAR.

Lieut. F. V. GREENE of the United States Army, was attached to the Russian headquarters during the Turco-Russian war, in the capacity of military *attache* of the United States, having been sent abroad for the purpose of observing the war. In the *North American Review* for May, Lieut. GREENE under the title of "Campaign Notes in Turkey," reproduces the essential parts of his official report to the War Department. It is a clear and concise history of military operations, from the crossing of the Pruth in April, 1877 to the signature of of the armistice January, 1878, at Adrianople.

The striking part of Lieut. GREENE's "notes" refer to the efficacy of breech-loaders in the defence of field fortifications, which was illustrated throughout the war and particularly at Plevna. The lesson of the Turkish war was that field fortifications defended by breech-loaders cannot be carried in open assault. Plevna was starved into a surrender, after the Russians had been twice defeated in their assaults with fearful loss, and the defensive works of the Turks were stronger at the time of surrender than at any period of the siege. In small arms, the Turks had a far superior weapon, in the PEABODY-MARTINI American gun, made at Providence, Rhode Island, to the KRENK gun of the Russians, and it was to this arm they owed the successes they achieved. It will surprise the soldiers who served in our civil war to learn that it is as superior to the Springfield muzzle loader they used in 1863-64, as that weapon was ahead of the flint lock musket of a hundred years ago. This shows the changed conditions of warfare in the brief time since the American civil war. Armed with these weapons, Lieutenant GREENE says the infantry is now more than ever the arm of the service upon which all the hard fighting devolves, and to which all other parts of an army are merely subsidiary. The importance of field artillery is dwarfed, and will be reduced in future military operations. In this opinion General SHERMAN coincides, and indorses Lieut. GREENE's report with the pithy remark: "Mobility, celerity, and good rifles are now the great object to secure victory, and to reap the fruits of victory."

Lieut. GREENE gives this curious illustration of the ability to defend field fortifications with breech-loaders.

Four hundred men, garrisoning a little redoubt of one hundred yards on a side, and firing both from the parapet and from the ditch, can now, in twelve minutes, easily deliver twenty-four thousand shots —a veritable hail of lead—each pellet of which, if it strikes a vital part, is fatal *up to a distance of a mile and a quarter;* and, if but one in twenty of these bullets finds its billet, the defenders will have destroyed twelve hundred men during the time that the assailants are passing over this mile and a quarter, i. e., three times their own number; whereas, in 1863, the same number of men, in the same position, would have been armed with a gun which could only be fired, at most, twice in three minutes, and which carried but a third of a mile. This the assailants could have crossed in three minutes, and during this time the four hundred defenders could have delivered but eighteen hundred shots; and if one in twenty of these hit, they would have accomplished a loss among the enemy of only ninety men—less than one-twelfth of the destruction possible in 1877. While, therefore, we need not conclude that the attack of a field fortification is now twelve times as dangerous as it was during our civil war (and in fact such numerical comparisons have little real value), yet the above illustration is sufficient to call attention to the great fact of modern tactics, viz., that *in the last few years the defense has gained enormously upon the attack*, owing to the improvements in small arms; or, in other words, that any attacking force is now at a very much greater disadvantage than it was fifteen years ago.

The casualties of the war resulted almost entirely from gun shot wounds, and the artillery did but little harm comparatively. Lieut. GREENE points out that the Russians rained into Plevna 2,000 tons of iron, 1,000 tons of lead and 400 tons of powder for the artillery, and only 370 tons of lead and 400 tons of powder for the infantry, "yet of the fifteen to twenty thousand defenders who were killed and wounded, probably not two per cent. were injured by the artillery while the fortifications were stronger on the day of surrender than at any previous time." On the Russian side, he says, the losses from artillary wounds were not over half of one per cent. In the open fights the long-range of the improved rifles keeps the artillery at a distance of 1500 yards, otherwise its horses will be lost. "The great losses of the war," he says, "were inflicted, and its battles were won by the invisible, almost noiseless, and incessant *rain* of bullets, most of them fired without a pretense of aim." The artillery has greatly lost in its relative importance as an offensive weapon, and "the defense has gained enormously upon the attack by the improvements of small arms." This should be a comfort to small states, and to some extent neutralizes the superiority in numbers of great powers.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Philadelphia, is the "father of the House" by right of continuous service, and few men in public life have had a larger experience. After serving two terms as Prosecuting Attorney in Philadelphia and ten years as Common Pleas Judge, he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1860, and took his seat at the special session called by Mr. LINCOLN on the 4th of July, 1861. With the completion of his present term, Judge KELLEY will have served twenty continuous years in the House. Always a Radical Republican on general political issues, on financial questions he has latterly been more of a Democrat, and is the recognized leader of the Greenback sentiment in the House. His ability and sincerity are conceded, as well as his independence of character. Greenbacker as he is, he represents the hardest money district in the State. Judge KELLEY on Thursday made a speech in the House on pending political issues, which the *Gazette* introduces to its readers in this way:

Representative Kelley gave no uncertain sound yesterday in addressing the House. He will not vote for repealing the law authorizing the appointment of Supervisors of elections under any consideration. He would vote for the repeal of the test oath, and some other measures complained of, as separate propositions, but if attached to appropriation bills and vetoed, he would sustain the veto.

This hardly does justice to the emphasis with which Judge KELLEY endorsed the principle of the legislation for which the Democrats are now contending. He announced himself as unqualifiedly in favor of the repeal of the test oath for jurors, which has just been enforced in a most oppressive and scandalous manner in South Carolina. He also said he would vote for the repeal of the law authorizing the President at his discretion to send troops to the polling places. And in regard to the federal election law Judge KELLEY said "he would also vote for the repeal of the provisions of the law under which Deputy Marshals were sent to the polling places of the country," but would not vote to do away with the supervisors of election.

Judge KELLEY plants himself on the Democratic platform, on the merits of these questions. He would vote precisely as the Democrats of the House will vote, on the principles involved, but he differs from them as to the method by which they propose to redress the grievances of the people. He would not follow the Republican precedents of other years, and vote for the proposed repealing laws if attached to appropriation bills but would vote for them as separate measures. He agrees with the Democratic representatives on the important point the oppressive laws should be abrogated, and differs from them on the less important point as to the method of their abrogation. But while taking this ground, Judge KELLEY is careful to say that the cry "revolution" because of the way the Democrats propose to legislate on appropriation bills is "preposperous." "Pickwickian," he said the other day. "It was not unconstitutional nor did it contravene any rule of either House," "but could be justified by precedent and usuage by all parties from the foundation of the government." He believed, however, such a method of legislation "vicious."

In many instances it would be "vicious," we agree with Judge KELLEY, but involving as it does at this time the freedom of elections and an impartial jury—the two great institutions of free government—we believe the Democrats are fully justified in seeking a redress of grievances in the mode that will most surely and quickly attain it. The Republicans have pointed out this mode in the way they adopted to put these detested laws on the statute book We rest the case on these precedents and the righteousness of our cause, which Judge KELLY fully concedes.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

WHAT has become of the Republican yawp about rebel war claims?

THE scepter is departing from Judah. That's what makes the Republicans mad. It's revolution.

THE most bitter opponent TILDEN now has in New York is AUGUST BELMONT. He participates in all the Tammany conspiracies.

COLONEL MCCLURE of the Philadelphia *Times*, telegraphs from Washington that he "inclines to the opinion that the first of June will find all the disturbing issues settled, Congress adjourned and the country greatly rejoiced thereat."

THE New York *Herald* calls attention to the fact that the government bond purchasers are being swindled, for if the country is in any such condition as the stay-at-home Republican brigadiers in the Senate maintain, the man who pays par for four per cents is no better than an idiot.

WAS the taking up of $150,000,000 of 10-40's, six per cent. bonds in four per cents, on Thursday, evidence of belief in the revolutionary purposes of the dominant party in Congress? Won't some of the heathen who rage so fearfully, turn their optics in that direction

IT certainly shows an improved condition of affairs at Harrisburg, that one of the leading causes of the defeat of the riot bill, was the advocacy of it by a Philadelphia lobby, headed by BILL KEMBLE and tailed by SAM JOSEPHS. They were there in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in reality against the interests of Allegheny county.

DURING the last eight years the Southern Claims commission has audited and caused to be paid out of the Treasury $140,000,000. This was given to build up the Republican party in the South. No wonder the Republicans cast a solid vote in the House against General BRAGGS' proposition to stop the Claims business and put the Claims Commission out of commission.

A ST. LOUIS Committee appeals for aid, in the way of money subscriptions, for "oppressed humanity," meaning thereby the negro emigrants to Kansas from the Southwest. As the appeal appears to be addressed to Republicans it may suggest to some of their leaders the propriety of making restitution of the two millions of savings stolen by "Christian statesmen" from the Freedmen's Bank.

THE Board of Aldermen of New York has been considering the propriety of giving FITZ JOHN PORTER a reception. It led to a spicy debate. One of the Republican "city fathers declared PORTER should have been hanged after his first trial, and another maintained HAYES "a renegade and traitor," for ordering another trial. The main question was not acted on, but shelved by sending it to a committee.

GARIBALDI is gradually developing the purpose of his visit to Rome, which seems to be semi-revolutionary. He has commenced an agitation in favor of universal suffrage, and has called a Republican convention to meet at the capital on the 21st, and take measures for the agitation of the subject. "Universal suffrage," he says, "is the basis of reform"—a saying which proves that the red shirt hero has not been much of a student of later American history.

CARLISLE of Kentucky, appears to be the coming man of the House on the Democratic side. His speech on Thursday is conceded on all hands to be the strongest made in either branch, during the pending political debate. It was clear, cool and argumentative, and poured a flood of daylight on the questions under discussion. He resides in Covington opposite Cincinnati, is only forty-three years of age, was formerly a school teacher, has been Lieutenant Governor of his State, and is now in his second term in Congress.

THE tissue-ballot frauds of last fall, in that State, (South Carolina) were the most shameless ever attempted in this country, and not a single Democrat has had the hardihood to defend them.—*Gazette.*

That speaks well for the Democrats. The "tissue-ballot" idea was borrowed from the "little joker" tickets in Leon county, Florida, by which HAYES got the vote of that State and his $50,000 a year. Few Republican leaders have had the manliness to openly condemn the fraud, but have quietly pocketed the spoils. The "tissue-ballot" determined a Congressman and the "little joker ballots" a President. That's the difference.

Two thousand colored people are camped out near Wyandotte, Kansas, dying at the rate of one in thirty, while waiting for the Government to present them with 160 acres of land, carriages, horses, clothes and cigars, as promised by the agents of the Republican party in Mississippi and Louisiana. The Mayor of Wyandotte has issued a proclamation forbidding steamboatmen to land any more indigent negroes in that town. The Kansas people are becoming alarmed at the prospect of their State being overrun by these helpless and ignorant plantation hands. Their Radicalism is vanishing before this strong argument at their very doors.

THE *Gazette* goes off to Ohio to find a Democratic legislature derelict in its duty. Why do you stray so far from Harrisburg, gentle neighbor? You say the Ohio Solons cost the people of that State $1,000 a day. Tremendous! The poor quality of legislation we get from Harrisburg costs Pennsylvania $4,000 a day. All we have got to show for it is DON CAMERON in the Senate, and sundry jobs for Republican ringsters. The hundred days of the regular constitutional session have already expired, at a cost to the people of near half a million of dollars, and "the boys" have now commenced operations on the ten dollar a day plan, and that is to go on for the next fifty days.

THE enormous subscription to the four per cent. bonds made by the new Syndicate has enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a call for $160,000,000 of the five per cent. 10-40 bonds. This disposes of all the loans subject to call as the law now stands, and the work cut out by Congress for the Treasury Department has all been accomplished. There will be no more calls until the bonds of 1881 are due. This immense financial operation, a subscription of $160,000,000, the largest single transaction in this or any other country, is a splendid proof of the strength of our Government credit. The moneyed men are not taking much stock in the revolutionary cry of the Radical Congressmen and editors. They see, as Judge KELLEY says, that it is "preposterous" and "Pickwickian."

SENATOR BLAINE in his speech made a great outcry against the Democratic party in Congress for putting ex-Confederates at the head of committees. Senator BECK when his turn came, read the list of chairmanships which BLAINE, as Speaker of the House, had given to New England in the Forty-first Congress. BLAINE tried to parry the blow by saying in the Forty-first Congress only one Southern State, Tennessee, was represented. Mr. BECK was ready for this and replied that he would then read the committee chairmen of the Forty-second Congress, in which every Southern State had been represented. It again turned out to have been a feast of good things for New England and the audience laughed at Mr. BLAINE's very evident annoyance.

WE trust we will hear no more of the rebel claim business, from such excessively stalwart journals as the *Chronicle* and *Gazette*. General BRAGG of Wiscon, who was appointed by Speaker RANDALL Chairman of the Committee on War claim endeavored on Tuesday and Wednesday in the House, to put an end to the Southern Claims Commission, which is the fountain from which all these raids on the Treasury flow. But as the Republicans have half a dozen office holders in this commission, they would not consent. The New York *Herald* tells the story:

General Bragg's attempt to extinguish the Southern war claims business found very little support in the House to-day, being defeated by a vote of 62 to 112, the Republicans and about twenty Democrats uniting against Mr. Bragg's proposition. It is hardly worth while for zealous patriots to scare the country hereafter about the enormous amount of the war claims to be paid whenever the Democrats come in, for it is evident that the Republicans are not inclined to help Democrats like General Bragg to put a stop to the loyal war claims business. Mr. Bragg has still a constitutional amendment to offer on the subject, which will give everybody another chance to give his opinion on the question. In any case the war claims ought now to be eliminated from party politics.

THE "Revolution Bubble Pricked" is Colonel MCCLURE'S verdict on the debate and situation at Washington, in a letter in the *Times* of Saturday. He goes on :

It is now generally believed that the President will sign the Army bill or allow it to become a law, and advise Congress of the fact with a protest against political riders on appropriations. He may veto the Army bill, but he would gain nothing by such a veto, and would lose so much by his palpable inconsistency that he would only weaken himself for the future struggle on the election law. As Hayes voted for the same political rider in an appropriation bill that is now likely about to be repealed in like manner, and as he is known to favor the repeal of the law authorizing the use of troops at elections, he can offer no good reason for the veto. The Army bill is, therefore, likely to become a law either by the active or passive approval of the President.

In regard to the Legislative bill, which contains the repeal of the test oath and the modification of the election law, Colonel MCCLURE says the Democrats generally expect a veto, but adds:

They mean to test the consistency of the President on the army bill first, and they will be governed in their future policy by the attitude he may assume. Whenever a veto comes, whether of the army or of the legislative bill, the Senate will likely send to the House separate repealing bills and they will be hurried to the President for his action before the new appropriation bills are disposed of. If they shall then offer a fair election law, affording all just restraints upon fraud without conferring arbitrary power upon petty Federal officials to interfere with the rights of voters, the President will be at fault and the Republicans will lose on the issue before the country. Whether Democratic counsels will be wise enough to get the President at a fair disadvantage, is not by any means clear; but it is very evident that the conservative elements of both parties are vastly stronger to-day than when Congress met, and a dead-lock between Congress and the President on the appropriations now seems altogether improbable.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has issued a circular in relation to the organization of the census service. It says that the census is to be taken under the direction of officers to be styled Supervisors of Census, one or more for each State or Territory, not exceeding 150 for all the States and Territories. They are to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Applications for appointment to the position of supervisors may be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, but the nomination will not be made before December next. The actual work of enumeration within each Supervisor's district will be performed by officers to be styled enumerators, who will be designated to the Superintendent of Census at Washington by the supervisors. Applications for appointment as enumerators should be addressed to the Supervisor of the district in which the applicant lives. The census office at Washington has been organized by the appointment of Mr. Francis A. Walker as Superintendent of Census.

THE State of Pennsylvania is about placing upon the market a new loan of $2,000,000, in 15-25 year bonds, for the redemption of maturing loans of the State. The State Sinking Fund Commissioners advertise for proposals for the new loan, either at 5 per cent interest or at 4½ per cent. interest. No bid of less than par will be received, 5 per cent of the amount subscribed must be deposited with the bid; and proposals will be received at the Treasury Department, in Harrisburg, until noon May 15th. The new bonds, when issued, will begin to run from May 15, 1879, and interest will be payable semi-annually on August 1st and February 1st. The bonds will be issued in $100s, $500s and $1,000s, registered bonds, and will be free from State, municipal and local taxes. Overdue bonds of the State will be received at par in settlement, but the proposal must announce whether the bid is in cash or in overdue bonds.

A FEW years ago the question was What kind of work can women do? Now it seems to be what can they not do. They have gained a sure foothold in all the professions, and are rapidly making their way into all trades and every branch of industry. In Louisville, Ky., according to the *Courier-Journal*, may be seen over the door of a small building the sign "Blacksmithing, by Carrie and Nellie Blair." These queens of the anvil are described as young, very pretty and well educated. Having been left orphans they entered the family of a kind farmer, who was also a blacksmith, and, under him, learned the trade in all its details. They now work by day and continue their studies by night. The champions of "woman's rights" have labored for years without any marked results, but the women themselves are solving the problem by their own exertions.

MRS. MORSE, the mother of Mrs. Tilton, has been credited with a good many sharp sayings, but we have seen nothing to equal her reputed reply to a New York Jenkins who rang her door bell to inquire whether it was true that a reconciliation had taken place between Theodore and Elizabeth. The reporter had heard such a report, and its truth was claimed on the strenght of a story that Mrs. Tilton had been confined. Mrs. Morse replied to the blushing reporter, "She has been no more confined than you have." What became of Jenkins we have never heard.

UPSON, Democrat, has received about 3,000 majority in the Sixth Texas District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gustav Schleicher. When Mr. Upson takes his seat there will remain five vacancies—four from California, where the election takes place next September, and one from the Twelfth New York District, which will be filled when the regular State election is held in November next.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THERE is no truth in the report that General Fitz John Porter is seeking a cadetship for one of his sons. It happens that the General's children are all girls.

BLONDIN, the rope walker, who a few years ago was rich, has lost his money through the failure of a European bank, and is now seen riding on the top of London omnibuses.

THE Empress of Austria while hunting in Ireland wears a closely-fitting riding-habit, which is not buttoned until she mounts her horse, and her saddle is so small that it gives her the appearance of sitting on the bare back of the animal.

AT a petroleum factory in Paris it was noticed that workmen who had bronchial or pulmonary diseases soon lost them. So chemists began to enclose the oil in gelatine capsules and sell them as a popular remedy for colds, asthma and influenza.

SPEAKER RANDALL has definitely decided to make a trip to California, after the present session of Congress, and it is hinted that his visit has something to do with reorganizing the Democratic party in that State for the next Congressional canvass there.

WILLIAM F. GREEN, a Baltimore tailor, whose estate was worth $50,000, wrote his will with his own hand on the fly-leaf of a copy of Heine's Poems in German. In a little while he died. As Joseph Green, a brother, finds himself left out in the cold he contests the will on the ground that it was not properly executed.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD is reported to have remarked yesterday, while speaking of the historical use of the memorial stone to Major Andre: "Why, my friend, if they will show me the spot where Satan was executed I would put a stone there to mark it, because that would be an historical thing." So it would, but the trouble is that Satan has not been executed yet.

STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, a nephew of the poet, 45 years old and long employed in the United States Coast Survey Service, has leaped into notoriety by marrying a poor Irish girl of 16, who has been a saleswoman in a Boston store. Longfellow is said to have a wife and children in this city, though one story is that she secured a divorce some time ago on account of his dissipation.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT will wing himself and his million over to Europe as soon as he can get ready. He was in Chicago the other day and tossed some empty figures and an Havana to a reporter. He declared that all his debts did not stretch beyond $110,000, before the Greeley payment, and that he is about square. Brother William gave him $150,000 besides the $1,000,000.

A LETTER from President Jefferson, found in the files of the Treasury Department, is in regard to a lighthouse keeper who had grown too old for service, and who had asked that his son might be appointed in his place. Jefferson referred the application to the Treasury, and directed that the place should be filled by competitive examination, as he did not think it proper that public offices should be inherited.

POPE LEO XIII. does not like Vatican receptions, and he especially does not like to give audiences to promiscuous strangers, many of them being Protestants attracted by curiosity. A Protestant recently refused to kneel in the Pope's presence, and was requested by the chamberlains to leave. Pius IX. said on a similar occasion that an old man's blessing could harm nobody. The man who this time refused to kneel is named O'Brien Blake, an Irishman who was formerly in the Queen's service.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Fatal Reverberation of a Cruel Crime in Baltimore.

The Father of Lizzie James Shot Dead in the Street by D. H. Hinds, Her Alleged Seducer.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—A thrilling tragedy occurred in the West End at noon yesterday. Denwood B. Hinds, a young man of twenty-three, shot and killed Isaac D. James, father of Miss Lizzie James, who, it is charged, was seduced by Hinds under a promise of marriage. Her brother attempted to kill Hinds last Christmas eve, and both men were seriously wounded, but both recovered. Since that time Hinds has been keeping out of the way of the Jameses, having been out of the city for a part of time.

The second act in the drama was the terrible death a few weeks ago of Miss James from puerperal fever, a short time before she would have been confined. This revived the scandal, and Mr. James threatened to kill his daughter's seducer. Hinds fled, but returned to the city a short time ago, and at noon yesterday encountered James accidentally on the street. James at once drew a revolver and fired. Hinds threw up his left arm, and the ball struck it, and glancing, penetrated his mouth. Hinds quickly returned the fire, and seven shots in all were exchanged. Mr. James was mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. Hinds received two wounds, neither fatal, and his brother Harry, a lad, was wounded in the arm, and it is thought lock-jaw may result from the injury. Intense excitement followed the shooting, and threats of lynching Hinds were made, but he was quickly placed under arrest, and no violence was offered.

An eye witness of the encounter states that he observed Hinds staggering to his feet from a cellar. James was standing near him, pointing a heavy pistol at his head. As Hinds cleared his feet from the cellar-way and got upon the pavement he rapidly drew a pistol and commenced firing on James. The latter reeled back a little after the second shot from Hinds, who, firing again, ran toward Baltimore street. James pursued him rapidly, and Harry Hinds, a boy, brother of "Wood," ran after the old man and, jumping upon his back, threw him to the pavement. His pistol fell from his hand as he fell, and young Hinds, in attempting to kick it away, struck the old man in the face with his boot. Wood had then returned, and the old man rising to his feet, the firing recommenced, until all of Hinds' cartridges were discharged, and then the crowd surrounding prevented James from firing again.

James was taken to the office of Dr. Murray. On the way there he gave the pistol to Gill, muttering, with a feeble voice, that he would shoot no more. His strength rapidly declined, and, when he was laid on the floor in Dr. Murray's office, the physician saw at a glance that there was no hope of recovery, and James expired a few minutes after. There were three large wounds on his forehead and a wound in the back of the head, from which, it seemed, that at least one of the balls had gone through his brain. One of the wounds was over the right temple; another one inch to the front, and over the eye; while a third was on his left eyebrow. There was also blood on the grayish beard which covered his neck, and he was also shot in the neck. Mr. James was clad in his working clothes—blue shirt and no coat—and had a basket, in which he carried his meals to work. He was an engineer on the Baltimoro & Ohio railroad.

Hinds was interviewed in his cell. He was found sitting near the door, with his wounded arm in a sling. He had his hat on, looked very pale and was wiping the blood from his wound with a handkerchief. In reply to a question, he said that "Shortly after twelve o'clock I left my home, on Fayette street, for the purpose of taking my brother, who had been sick, to school When I reached the corner of Carrollton avenue I observed a crowd who were looking at some men moving furniture. After waiting a few minutes I left, and was walking down toward Baltimore street, when something prompted me to turn round, and I was startled to see Mr. James with a pistol pointed toward my head. The old man looked savagely at me, and, with the exclamation 'I've got you now' he commenced firing upon me. After the first shot I staggered into the cellar way by Hughes's house. Mr. James continued firing. I got up from the celler way as quick as I could, and, drawing my pistol, began to fire back. After firing a few shots I ran. James pursued me, and, brother Harry running after him, jumped on his back and threw him down. I then returned, and the crowd surrounded us, and that's all I can say about it. Whether I ever hit the old man I cannot say."

"What sort of a pistol had you?"

"A good one, you may be sure. They threatened to take my life, and I did not care to go about with such a little peashooter as I had before."

Hinds having thus unburdened himself, asked Sergeant Seibold if he could not have gone to his dinner, as he felt very hungry; then, as if wishing to add something to his statement, he said he regretted the whole trouble, but that it was forced upon him. Miss James, he said, about whom the trouble originated, was smitten with him, and he could not return her love. It might have been explained at the beginning if the Jameses had only approached him in the right way.

The most heart-rending spectacle of this tragic affair was seen at the house of Mrs. James, when she learned that her husband had fallen beneath the hand of her daughter's betrayer. She is critically ill from the terrible shock and her adopted daughter is delirious. A gentleman hearing of the affair, notified young James, one of the principals of the first shooting affair, at his place of business. The young man, who, for the moment, appeared stunned by the news, asked permission to go home, as he wished to look after his mother, and at once left the store. This was about an hour after the shooting.

It is thought, in the event of Hinds being acquitted on the plea of self-defense, that young James will avenge himself on the betrayer of his sister and slayer of his father.

THE VERDICT.

The jury of inquest in the Hinds-James shooting case rendered the following verdict: "That Isaac B. James came to his death from a pistol shot wound fired by the hand of Denwood B. Hinds, aided and abetted by his brother, Harry Hinds." Upon the rendition of the verdict the coroner committrd to jail Denwood B. Hinds as a principal for murder, and Harry Hinds as an accessory to murder before the fact, to await the action of the grand jury.

One Woman and Two Dead Men.

(Montana Herald.)

Two men were killed in a duel in Glendale on Sunday morning last. J. Littlefield and A. H. Foster were rivals for the affections of the same woman. Foster was successful, married her and settled down. For a time the differences of the two men were held in check, but the ardor of Littlefield's love was not assuaged by the lapse of time. The trouble finally culminated in a challenge to fight, and a meeting was arranged as above stated. Neither shrunk from the encounter, and each used his revolver to kill. Both fired simultaneously, and both fell in their tracks. Littlefield was shot through the heart and died almost instantly. Foster, who was hit in a vital part, expired four hours afterward.

A DULL Headache, Costiveness, Low Spirits, Want of Appetite, and all Bilious Affections are cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. MWS

NOBODY'S SONG.

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
And all that Nobody's done,
For I've a passion for Nobody
That nobody else would own,
I bear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprung;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
As Nobody mine has sung.

In life's young morning Nobody
To me was tender and dear,
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,
And Nobody ever was near.
I was petted and praised by Nobody,
And Nobody brought me up,
And when I was hungry Nobody
Gave me to dine or sup.

I went to school to Nobody.
And Nobody taught me to read:
I played in the streets with Nobody,
And to Nobody ever gave heed.
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear,
And my heart it clung to Nobody,
And Nobody shed a tear.

And when I grew older Nobody
Gave me a helping turn,
And by the good aid of Nobody
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be,
And asked to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudge along with Nobody,
And Nobody cheers my life;
I have a love for Nobody
Which Nobody has for his wife.
So here's a health for Nobody,
For "Nobody's now in town,"
And I've a passion for Nobody
That Nobody else would own.

A LIVING DEATH.

Leprosy as Described by Charles Warren Stoddard—A Foothold Secured in America:

The Terrible and Incurable Disease Which the Chinese Have Brought Into Our Midst.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

The "keen, industrious, intelligent Chinaman," which Henry Ward Beecher has introduced to the American public, and who is so beautifully portrayed by Thomas Nast, of *Harper's Weekly*, brings with him to these shores the seal of a dishonor that probably dates back to the fall of man. Whether, with the tenacity which has shut the gates of their walled world against barbarians of the globe for eons past, they foster this crowning evil of the flesh, I know not; but certain it is that 400,000,000 Mongolians inherit scrofulous tendencies, and that with them the leprous seed seems to germinate spontaneously. This horrible and fatal disease has already been introduced into California; it has followed the Chinese to every land where they have colonized. I will anon attempt to prove that a little leper may leaven a whole race. But first, do you know of what we treat? Maundrel, an old English traveler of the seventeenth century, writing of the leprosy he saw in Syria, says: "It is a distemper so noisome that it might well pass for the utmost corruption of the human body on this side the grave." And well it might! Behold the

DIAGNOSIS OF THE GREEKS:

When leprosy is fully developed, it is characterized by the presence of dusky-red or livid tubercles of different sizes upon the face, lips, nose, eyebrows, ears, and extremities of the body. The skin of the tuberculated face is at the same time thickened, wrinkled, and shining, and the features are very greatly distorted. The hair of the eyebrows, eyelashes, and beard falls off; the eyes are often injected and the conjunctive swelled; the pupil of the eye contracts, giving the organ a wierd, cat-like expression; the voice becomes hoarse and nasal; the sense of smell is impaired or lost, and that of touch, or common sensation, is strangely altered; the tuberculated parts, which are, in the first instance, sometimes supersensitive, latterly, in the course of the disease, becomes paralyzed or anesthetic. As the malady progresses, the tubercles soften and open; ulcerations of similar mucous tubercles appear in the nose and throat, rendering the breath extremely offensive; tubercular masses, or leprous tubercles, as shown by dissection, begin to form internally upon various mucous membranes and on the surface of the kidneys, lungs, etc.; cracks, fissures, and circular ulcers appear on the fingers, toes, and extremities, and joint after joint drops off by a kind of spontaneous gangrene. Sometimes the upper and sometimes the lower extremities are specially afflicted by this mortification and mutilation of parts. An Eastern traveler, Dr. Halbeck, in looking down from a neighboring hight into

THE GREAT LEPER HOSPITAL

of Hamei-en-Arade, tells us that he noticed two lepers sowing pease in the field. "The one had no hands, the other had no feet, these members being wasted away by disease. The one who wanted hands was carrying the other, who wanted feet, on his back, and he again carried in his hands a bag of seed, and dropped a pea every now and then, which the other pressed into the ground with his feet."

It is not the fashion to discuss this subject; but inasmuch as, to quote Mr. Beecher, "we have insisted upon it that they (the Chinese) shall come here, and they are coming, and somebody has to get out of the way," let us see what possible fate awaits those who have the moral courage to stand their ground. Mezeray records that in the twelfth century there was scarcely a town or village in France without its leper hospital. Muratori gives a similar account of the extent of the disease during the Middle Ages in Italy; old Scandinavian historians amply prove that the inhabitants of the Kingdoms of Northern Europe equally became its unfortunate victims. In England and Scotland, during the Middle Ages, leprosy was as rife as it was on the neighboring continent. Almost every large town in Great Britain had a leper-hospital, or a village near it, for the reception and isolation of the diseased. Some of the cities were supplied with more than one lazar-house; there were six of these establishments in Norwich, or its immediate vicinity, and five at Lynn Regis.

YEARS OF FEARFUL CARE.

have thinned out the ranks of the afflicted; but the fruitful seeds of the disease are broadcast, and it is reasonable to suppose that, so long as mankind remains susceptible to the ills of the flesh, it may not despair of blossoming like the rose, by another name, but with odor less agreeable. In modern times leprosy has been found existing to a greater or less extent in places the most distant and dissimilar in regard to temperature, climate, situation, and soil. You will find it in Sumatra, under the Equator; in parts of Iceland, almost within the verge of the Artic Circle; in the temperate region of both hemispheres,—in the Southern, as at Hamelen-Arade in the Cape district, and in the Northern, at Madeira and Morocco; in the dry and arid plains of Arabia, and in the wet and malarious districts of Batavia and Surinam; along the shores of Guinea and Sierra Leone, and in the interior of Africa, Asia Minor, and Asiatic Russia; on the seacoast, as at Carthage, and thousands of feet above the level of the ocean, as on the tablelands of Mexico; on some of the islands in the Indian, Chinese, Caribbean, and Mediterranean Seas, and basking in the sunshine of the heart of the Pacific. There is no reason why leprosy may not be distributed

FROM SEA TO SEA

across this prolific continent.

It is true, as Beecher says, "We may be wise in time and have friendly relations with this great people, or we may be foolish in time and have relations far from friendly," but it is well to take time by the forelock and receive the refuse of the 400,000,000, crowded out of their own inhospitable land, with due precautions that admit of no delay. In the golden age of leprosy laws were enacted by nearly all the Princes and Courts of Europe to arrest its diffusion among their subjects. The Pope issued bulls in regard to the ecclesiastical separation and rights of the infected. A particular order of knighthood was instituted to watch over the sick. "According to the tenor of the various civil codes and local enactments in Great Britain and other countries, when a person became afflicted with leprosy he was considered as legally and politically dead, and lost the privileges belonging to his right of citizenship. The church also took the same view, and, on the day on which he was separated from his fellow-creatures and consigned for the remainder of his life to the lazar-house, they performed over and around the yet living sufferer the various solemn cerimonials for the burial of the dead, and the priest terminated the long and fearful formula of his separation from his living fellow creatures by throwing upon the body of

THE POOR OUCTAST

a shovelful of earth, in imitation of the closure of the grave."

Dust off your Old Testament, my friend; turn to the fourteenth chapter of Leviticus, and read how the leprous man was pronounced unclean; how his clothes were rent, and he was shunned, and his habitation was without the camp. Read how the priest came into the house, and the *stones* in which the plague was were cast into an unclean place without the city, and the house scraped, and the dust of the scrapings was unclean; other stones were taken to replace the old ones, and they were plastered with fresh mortar; then the people waited the results. When the priest came again, if the plague was spread in the house, it was "a fretting leprosy in the house," and the house was broken down, and the stones of it, and the timbers and the mortar, were carried out of the city into an unclean place; and he that went into the house was unclean; and he that ate in it, or slept in it, was unclean, and his garments were put off. As for the garments of the leper, if the plague spread in the garment, either in the warp, or in the woof, or in the skin, or in any work that was made of skin, "it was a fretting leprosy," and it was burnt in in the fire. This was the law for the leprosy of a garment and of a house in the good old days when the priest looked after the bodies of his flock as well as after the souls. What was the result? In spite of the stringency of the Mosaic law, the isolation, the purging with hyssop, the

CLEANSING BY FIRE,

St. Luke has written in his gospel (XVII., 27): "There met him ten men who were lepers, which stood afar off: and they lifted up their voices and cried, Jesus, master, have mercy on us." And to-day,—more than 1,800 years later,—the lepers gather upon the slopes of Mount Zion, and hover at the gates of Jerusalem, and crouch in the shadow of the tomb of David, crying for bread. The leprosy once grafted upon this nation, we are lost, for the virus will course through the best veins in the land, and we have seen how hopeless a task it is to attempt to eradicate the evil.

There is a learned and conclusive essay on "Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England," by Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., of the University of Edinburg, wherein much curious information is gathered from all quarters. Though Sir James notes cases of hereditary leprosy, he does not pretend to deny the contagious character of the disease. He gives a list of 110 lepers-houses that existed in Great Britain from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. He says: "By Astruc, Bach, and others, it has been averred that the leprosy of the Middle Ages was introduced from the East by those who returned from the Crusades, though the disease was not unknown on the continent at an earlier period, and there were two lazar-houses at Canterbury during the reign of William the Conquerer, seven years previous to the First Crusade." Even

THE ROYAL FAMILIES

of England and Scotland were not exempt from suspicion. Henry III. was accused of being a leper. It was a local tradition that the leper-house of Waterford, in Ireland, was founded by King John, father of Henry III., in consequence of his sons being afflicted at Lismore with an eruption that was thought to be leprosy. Historians have alleged that Henry IV. was leprous toward the end of his life. King Robert the Bruce died of leprosy, and Baldwin IV., King of Jerusalem, died at the age of three-and-twenty, a leper.

California to-day, as Mr. Beecher declares, may be "suffering from dyspepsia by reason of undigested nationalities." She may be suffering from "a want of sense, of public justice, of universal morality, of the brotherhood of man." Perhaps it is "the want of the gospel spirit that ails the Pacific States to-day;" but the gospel according to Mr. Beecher cannot save us, nor the gratuitous offerings of the wise men of the East who follow the clerical star that hangs over the City of Church-Scandals. As for Mr. Cook, of Boston, he has not the feeble excuse for advising the President and the people upon the Chinese question that Mr. Beecher has, for the latter gentleman spent at least a few days within visual range of his subject. The leprosy of antiquity seems to have been visited upon people high in office as a punishment for sin. There may yet be leprosy enough propagated in the United States to meet all demands. It is within the limits of the possible for the White House to become a lazar-house, and the "people's choice" tuberculated to the last degree.

In reviewing an article on leprosy contained in Tilbury Fox's "Skin-Diseases," I find that leprosy exists on the eastern shore of this continent, at New Brunswick. That in India about 15 per cent. of the leprous cases are of a mixed form, a fatal form, with hereditary transmissions strongly marked. Two-thirds of the subjects attacked are males. Damp and humidity, uncleanly habits, filth, and poverty are conditions favoring the occurrences of leprosy. The causes of propagation are mainly three: First, intermarriage of the leprous or with the leprous; second, hereditary transmission; third, inoculation and cohabitation. For a possible fourth there is vaccination. In the *American Journal of Syphilography and Dermatology*, Vol. 4, you will find the following extracts from a series of lectures by Robert Liveing, M. D.: "If there is one thing certain about leprosy in the present day, it is its incurability; during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the number of leper-houses in Europe was estimated by Matthew Paris at 19,000; at Edinburg a gallows was erected near the hospital for the immediate execution of the leper who attempted to escape from it." The substance of Mr. Liveing's highly interesting and exhaustive course of lectures, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, 1873, may be briefly summed up in his own language as follows: "The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing account of the

ETIOLOGY OF THE LEPROSY

are: First, its primary cause is yet unknown; next, of secondary causes, diet and hereditary tendency are by far the most important; lastly, leprosy, if not contagious, is capable of propagation by the imbibation of the excreta of lepers. No one has ever succeeded in curing a case of leprosy; and however much we may hope that some drug may yet be discovered which will exercise a curative effect on the disease, we cannot but admit that means of prevention are more likely to be efficacious than any attempts at cure." With this conviction I will bring you face to face with the harvest of blooming lepers lately gathered in the Chinese quarter of the City of San Francisco.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

Genius and Marriage.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

It has been said by George Sand that love and courtship end together; so that he who would be always in love must be ever a wooer. Such, however, was not the opinion of the famous physician, Dr. Abernethy, whose courtship, like his prescriptions, was short and to the point. The doctor had been attending a lady for several weeks, and had observed during those hurried visits certain qualities in the daughter which he considered would render her invaluable as a wife. Accordingly, on a Sunday, when taking leave of his patient, he addressed her to the following purport: "You are now so well that I need not see you after Monday next, when I shall come to pay you my farewell visit. But in the meantime I wish you and your daughter seriously to consider the proposal I am now about to make. It is abrupt and unceremonious, I am aware; but the excessive occupation of my time by my professional duties affords me no leisure to accomplish what I desire by the more ordinary course of attention and solicitation. My annual receipts amount to——pounds, and I can settle——pounds on my wife; my character is generally known to the public, so that you may readily ascertain what it is. I have seen in your daughter a tender and affectionate child, an assiduous and careful nurse, and a gentle and ladylike member of the family. Such a person must be all that a husband could covet and I offer my hand and fortune for her acceptance. On Monday, when I call, I shall expect your determination; for I really have not time for the routine of courtship." It would have been interesting to know how this was received by the patient and her daughter. The blunt intimation of annual receipts; the "my character is known to the public, so you may readily ascertain what it is;" then the declaration, "and no time for courtship," "shall expect an answer on Monday;" all this must have been somewhat startling to the patient "who was now so well." To medical men, who above all others long to kill two birds with one stone, the above prescription may prove a useful one, and might with advantage be placed in the Pharmacopœia. It was at least thoroughly successful in the case recorded, for a happier couple never existed.

A woman of mean intelligence, one might imagine, would seldom be chosen by men of great intellect as a lifelong companion. Yet such mesalliances seem to be the most fascinating for our geniuses. The wife of Dr. Johnson is described as a vulgar woman. She was fifty years of age when the doctor (who was only twenty-seven) married her, and according to Garrick, she was very fat, with swelled cheeks of florid red, produced by thick painting, and increased by a liberal use of cordials. She was flaring and fantastic in her dress, and affected both in speech and general behavior. It must be admitted, however, that Johnson himself was not altogether a "braw wooer." "He was then," Miss Porter (the lady's daughter) tells us, "lean and lank, so that his immense structure of bones was hideously striking to the eye, and he had seemingly convulsive starts and odd gesticulations, which tended to excite at once surprise and ridicule." But as Johnson said to Beauclere, with much gravity, "Sir, it was a love marriage on both sides." It certainly was on the doctor's part, and his affection and esteem for "Tetsy" remained as strong up to the day of her death as it was on that of their marriage.

But if Johnson, with his rugged exterior, could scarcely hope for a great prize in the lottery, no such remark can be made of the courtly, handsome, intellectual Goethe. This great man, an intimate friend of his Prince, and the idol of the Weimar Court, was captivated by a girl in humble life, whose father was a drunkard, and who herself made artificial flowers for a livelihood. So sensible was the girl of the mesalliance that she herself refused Goethe's offer of marriage. The marriage did take place, however, but not till the lapse of years had stolen away all her charms, and the family complaint—drunkenness had seized upon her. Still Goethe's affection remained, and the poet worked patiently, if sorrowfully, by the side of a foolish and drunken wife.

Such another bride did Rosseau chose and he himself gives the following account of her abilities: "I wished from the first to form her mind, but my toil was in vain. I do not blush to avow that she has never been able to read; though she writes fairly. When I went in the Rue des Petits Champs, there was a clock opposite my windows upon which I strove to teach her to distinguish the hours for more than a month. She does not quite know them now (after twenty years.) She has never been able to follow the order of the twelve months of the year, and knows not how to do the simplest sum, notwithstanding all the trouble I have taken to teach her. She does not know how to count money, and has no idea of what coin to give or how much change to get back in any marketing transaction. What she says is often the opposite of what she wishes to say. At one time I made a dictionary of her phrases for the amusement of Mme. de Luxemburg; and her *Qui pro quo* have become celebrated in the circles I frequented." One would think that, with such a catalogue of defects, the husband could scarcely much esteem the wife. What follows sufficiently enlightens us on this point: "But this person, so shallow, so stupid if you will, is an excellent adviser upon difficult ocaasions. Often it has happened in Switzerland, in England and in France, in the misfortunes which had overtaken me, she has given me advice which was the best in the circumstances; she has removed me from dangers into which I was blindly rushing; and before women of the rank, before nobles and princes, her good sense, her replies, and her conduct inspired universal esteem; and compliments, which I knew to be sincere, were repeatedly addressed to me upon her merit." And to the end of his life the philosopher loved and admired his Therese, as he did in his younger days when they lived in their Parisian garret, looking for hours together upon the pale moon, until the mother in-law came upon the scene and broke the spell.

It certainly appears from the evidence which we possess on the subject of such marriages, that one of two conditions is necessary in order to secure abiding domestic comfort. The lady must be unsually simple or stupid, or she must be unusually intelligent and wise. The very habits of abstraction and self study of a man of genius lead him frequently and sometimes for a long time away from all communion with his family. Thus it is necessary in order to calmly suffer such neglect, to have an intense sympathy in the work and with the genius which demands it; such sympathy as we find, for example, the wife of Niebuhr giving evidence of on her deathbed. Niebuhr had never spoken to her of her approaching death, much as he longed to receive her parting wishes, because the physicians forbade all excitement. Once only, a few days before her death, as he was holding her in his arms, he asked her if there was no pleasure he could give her, nothing he could do for her sake. She replied with a look of unutterable love: "You will finish your history whether I live or die." That was her only desire.

Or, as we have said, failing such nobility of mind, it would appear that the next best hope of happiness for the genius is to be found in the opposite extreme—that is, perfect humanity of simplicity, or in the downright stupidity of his wife. An example of this latter success, more particular and striking than those we have given, is to be found in the life of one of the greatest of German authors. He was subject to fits of the fiercest passion, in which he denounced his wife (a simple creature) in torrents of the most tragical and scathing language. Any woman of finer susceptibility or better education must have trembled with terror under such paroxysms of rage; but this lady listened with calm admiration; she did not understand a syllable of the speech; but the unhesitating flow of high-sounding words and the impressive gestures captivated the mind of the simple woman, and the torrent of abuse which should have overwhelmed her with grief only drew from her some ingenious expression of sincere admiration. She was always under the impresion that at these moments her husband was but rehearsing to her parts of the play he had just written; and she was no doubt flattered too in her little way with the role of critic apparently assigned her. Obviously, passion which had so entirely missed its mark could not be continued with any reasonable hope of success. Besides, the failure was not more signal than comical, and it never failed to restore the good humor of the choleric author.

Now if we turn to instances in which men of great genius have married women who have been neither distinguished for sense nor for the want of it—whose mental calibre has been of a mediocre kind—we cannot but be struck with the frequent unhappiness which has followed. Sush ladies are not foolish as the term is usually understood; they perform the duties which they imagine belong to their station, and they expect the privileges also which pertain to it. Thus they make excellent partners for our business men, whose duties and whose pleasures they understand and generally share. But if such a lady thinks of uniting herself to man of great genius, let her reflect upon the fate of her sisters who have made that experiment. Take first the experiences of Dryden, our great English poet, and of his wife, Lady Elizabeth. The lady, though belonging to the aristocracy, and therefore presumably well educated, had no sympathy with the genius of her husband—a genius that required his retirement so frequently from the family circle; she was, moreover, a woman of violent temper and of but moderate intelligence. Dryden had suffered much from that temper; and "his invectives," says Malone, "against the married state were frequent and bitter, and were continued to the latest period of his life." And, as Sir Walter Scott gently remarks: "His excursions to the country seem to have been frequent; perhaps the more so as Lady Elizabeth always remained in town."

Milton's unfortunate matrimonial engagements are well known to all, and his "Treatise on Divorce," which his domestic misfortune stung him into writing, has been widely perused by all classes. But in this instance we can feel less sympathy for the austere Milton than for that girl of seventeen, who was brought up in a home where there was plenty of company, and merriment, and dancing, and who, when she came to live with the author of "Paradise Lost," found it so solitary. No merriment and dancing in Milton's house, assuredly, but all studying as if for their lives—the great poet reading, writing and conversing in a dozen or more different languages, his nephews struggling with two or three. A veritable mill, this new house of hers, from attic to basement, and the never ceasing grinding of verbs and declensions a plague to her ears. What would the poor child not have given to have it changed into a real mill; the one, for instance, near her home at Forest Hill in Oxfordshire; and instead of hearing the valuable opinions of Lucretius, and Epictetus, and Demosthenes, how her heart would have thumped with joy to have heard the voices of Tom and Jerry shouting to the terriers. Some such thoughts the young bride must have had, for after a few weeks she fled back to her country home, promising to return—some day—as all children do on the eve of their release.

And now, in conclusion, may we venture to ask the young ladies who may read these lines to reflect before giving their hands to genius, let genius press them ever so eagerly. Let them ask themselves if they are stupid enough. Perhaps no better test in the matter could be applied than that mentioned above. Having duly reflected, let the young lady say to herself: "Do I feel certain that I shall ever prefer Epictetus and Lucretius to Tom and Jerry and their more active pursuits?"

PERSONAL.

Charles, son of Mr. D. Royer, Leestown, O., had his right eye extirpated yesterday by Drs. Sadler & Slocum, No. 236 Penn avenue. It was injured seven years ago, and had to be removed to save the other. He had no pain last evening.

THE REBEL YELL.

'Tis all in vain to stir the strife of sections,
In vain to raise the worn-out rebel yell:
When North and South renew their old affections,
And falsehood fans no more the flames of hell.

Though men who once were rebels help to rule us,
What matters that, if they are fair and true?
No longer do the ancient scarecrows fool us;
The clear-eyed people look them through and through.

In blood dissolved the fatal Southern vision,
Back to its orbit wheeled each starry State,
And there is left no room for such ambition
As feeds and fattens on a section's hate.

They who would hold the rule to steal and swindle,
Who in the temple fain would buy and sell
But see their hopes of plunder daily dwindle,
Revive the echoes of the rebel yell.

In vain from any tall and ugly tower
A piping voice takes up that battle cry:
The spell that drove us mad has lost its power.
And clouds of smoke no more obscure the sky.

For peace and freedom we are now united,
And North and South shake friendly, cleanly hands,
While those alone by rebel flags are frighted
Who never saw the fierce, gray coated bands.

Those only at the sun of peace are scowling
Whose hearts conceal a purpose foul and fell.
And wolves and jackals, hearse with useless howling,
Alone attempt to raise the rebel yell.

—*New York Sun.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

CROSSING SHEEP.—Mr. Leonidas McDaniel, an extensive wool grower of Rush county, Indiana, gives through the Indiana Farmer his experience in crossing the different breeds. He says: Merino sheep will herd together in large flocks better than any other kind, if a man is only breeding for wool. They will not do for mutton and wool combined, as a breed, but to cross them with Cotswolds makes next to the best cross I ever tried. But my most successful cross is one-fourth Sundown and three-fourths Longwool. For hardiness, size of carcass, and wool, all combined, this cross cannot be beat in this State—climate, market and wool all considered. To get this cross, I would start on the largest, best Cotswolds ewes that I could raise or buy, and would stay with them all the time, but in about four years, or five at most, they will run down. To counteract tendency to run down and take scours and rot, and all other ails that this open wool breed is liable to take, on account of our severe winters, I just throw in one-fourth Southdown. To make this cross, use a Southdown buck on those large ewes, then cross again with Leicester or Lincoln. I know some thoroughbred gentlemen will cry out, "Oh, this is a mongrel breed." Well, I know that. I sheared 15½ pounds of wool from my yearlings, and sold a few that weighed 135 pounds. In a month after shearing time my ewes will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds, and are always fat with a half chance. They live long and breed well. I have some that raised lambs at 12 years old, and I sold the lambs at $10.

In regard to the profits of wool growing Mr. McDaniel says: On the first day of January in each year I credit my farm with everything it produces in grain, grass, pastuce and stock raised each year of all kinds. Then I take my taxes and expenses for the year. This enables me to know exactly what I am doing at the end of each year, and what kind of stock is most profitable. This accurate account shows me that my sheep are the most profitable of any stock that I handle, although I have sold fine cattle from $50 to $500; but this is like getting office—you hardly ever get two terms together. If a good dog law is passed this winter by our Legislature, there are hundreds of men in our State that would go into the sheep business. Every man that owns 80 acres of land in the State could pay his tax with ten sheep. This is rather a secret I am telling, but times are so hard, I will tell you. Try it. Start with ten good ewes at four dollars per head. They will shear $20 worth of wool, and raise seven lambs sure, which, at $3 each, makes $21, and added to the value of the wool it makes $41, which is the Dutchman's "one per cent." and over one dollar. Now any person that owns 80 acres of land can run these sheep before he breaks his corn ground in the spring, on each field and they will clean his fence corners and briars all out; then on his stubble fields in the fall, so that he will never miss what they eat, and he can go right on with his farming as usual, with his taxes paid, and he don't know how, and be converted over in favor of a good dog law besides.

APPLICATION OF ASHES.—In answer to R. B. W., Middlebury, Conn., we would say that ashes are so valuable a fertilizer for most all soils, especially for light, dry and sandy soils, that they can hardly be applied amiss, put on at almost any season, to almost any crop, and in almost any manner. They are highly valuable as a top dressing for grass lands, for small fruits, for Indian corn, applied alone; and likewise form a most important ingredient in the compost heap. Twenty bushels of leached and ten of unleached per acre, form a good dressing for grass lands. Experiments at the Maine State College farm show that ashes were more lasting in their effects on grass, than any other fertilizer applied. The soil was a strong clay loan. We have been general rather than definite in speaking of the quantity of askes to be used per acre. Before having been leached wood ashes contain about eight and one-half per cent, of potash; possibly one or one and a half per cent, may be left, and some other soluble matters. It is true that a few soils may be so charged with potash that crops growing on them will not be markedly increased by an application of ashes of the quantity above specified, but as also stated most soils will be grateful for their presence.—*Am. Cultivator.*

RAISING POTATOES.—My mode of preparing seeds is as follows: I discard the seed ends, and then cut the potato in as many pieces as the size of it will admit, each piece not smaller than a hen's egg. If there are more than two eyes in a piece, cut them out. Let them wilt a few days, and plant in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches in the rows. In this way I can raise more marketable potatoes than in any other way I have ever tried. I have for the last two years planted early Vermont for early use, as I find them to out yield the early rose, and come in from eight to ten days earlier. In planting I plow a straight furrow and drop the potatoes half way on the furrow side, and let the next furrow cover them, and so dropping in every third furrow. I then plank the ground over, the driver standing on the plank. When the weeds begin to start, I harrow at intervals until the crop is four inches high. After that the cultivator is run close to the rows until it is time to lay by. If the potatoes are sold early, you can raise a crop of turnips on the same land. G. B. R. in *Prairie Farmer.*

POTATOES AND TURNIPS.—Though potatoes are two-and-a-half times more nutritious than the turnip, by chemical analysis, the difference does not appear in feeding cattle, where the turnip is much more agreeable to the animal and to the assimilation of the organs. But for the purpose of rearing young cattle no better food can be given to the animal than raw potatoes in one ample meal daily, along with hay and straw. For store pigs in open yards the raw potato forms an excellent food, and when steamed and mixed with meal, no better food can be found for the feeding of pigs.—*Delawarian.*

COW FEEDING.—It is a common practice among some dairymen to give their cows while dry but scanty living. When a cow ceases to give milk or is dried up any feed is considered good enough for her. I think this is a great mistake, and the result is a diminished product of milk both in quantity and quality when she does come in. There is a large draft on the system to sustain the calf while the cow is carrying it, and to keep the cow in good condition good feed is as important as when she is giving milk. It is my opinion that a dollar's worth of food when the cow is dry is worth one dollar and a half's worth after she comes in. An animal in poor condition cannot digest as much food as one in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in she will not digest enough food to support the system and at the same time to make a large quantity of milk. The practice of turning cows out on poor feed while dry, expecting to make up when they come in by good feed, is a very economical one, and will not be followed by good and careful dairymen. The way I treat my cows when they get a calf is as follows: In summer time I keep them in the stable for two days, feed good hay, give one quart wheat bran, morning, noon and evening. I also give them a bucketful of lukewarm water with a pint of rye flour in it, morning and evening. In the winter I keep them in the stable three days, and with such treatment I never had a sick cow. My father kept cows for forty-five years, and he always gave them rye flour in the water; he never lost a single cow, and he owned as high as thirty different cows in one year. *D. N. Kean, in Practical Farmer.*

MEAT PRODUCTION.—One of the most valuable aids to meat production is almost entirely disregarded in this country. The flaxseed cake made here finds its market mainly in England. It is true that corn is cheap, but there are feeders in this country who have proved the economy of a small ration of oil cake. Not less than 201,299 tons were received in Great Britain during 1878, and a large quantity beside is manufactured there from imported seed. The sum of $1,625,813 was paid for it—more than $8,000,000. The quantity exported from this country during the last fiscal year was 342,446,439 pounds, valued at $5,095,163. The South sends the most concentrated and nutritious of feeding materials, cotton seed cake, to foreign countries, and sends north for a portion of her needed meat; and what is worse, allows a large part of the immense supply of cotton seed to go to waste, for the oil is useless as a fertilizer, and the feeding of the cake to animals, with large quantities of less nutritious materials, would double the value of seed as manure, beside making the cotton States a cattle exporting region. The waste of rural wealth in this one article represents a sum that would astonish the best informed farmers in the country. It is a waste—one of a numerous class—that "has millions in it." The use of cotton seed cake is rapidly increasing in England; the receipts were 344,000 bags in 1878 and 267,000 in 1877. The value per ton there now is £6 15s., representing a decline on account of the abundance of hay and low price of maize. The best cargoes have averaged 18 per cent. of oil and 42 of flesh forming materials. The *Agricultural Gazette*, London, calls this "the most valuable feeding stuff imported," and claims that by a liberal use of it the English graziers can successfully compete with the American. Cotton seed cake is gradually displacing linseed in that country. As the seed of cotton weighs twice as much as the lint, the utilization of 1,000 pounds for every bale, or about 2,300,000 tons per annum, would suffice to build the Mississippi levees, pay for the jetties and make other demanded internal improvements in less time than would be required to get the money from the maternal government. In cotton seed, cow peat, various native grasses, and several other products of luxuriant growth in that climate, the south has facilities for productions of beef and pork to which other sections of the country are strangers. In this direction cotton may yet aid in repairing the injury which, as on imperial monopolist, it has inflicted on the agriculture of the South.—*New York Tribune.*

BUTTER MAKING.—The New York *Tribune* in speaking of the Higgins process of [illegible] butter, says:

Mr. [illegible]ins, who a few years ago laid the country under obligations by developing the methods of gathering butter in a granulated form, has made the obligation larger by devising a method for preserving and transporting butter to any market in the world.

The means are as simple as barreling pork. He gathers the butter in the granulated form in the churn, and as soon as the buttermilk is rinsed off, the granules are immersed in saturated brine made of purest salt. When the cask is full it is headed, and is then ready for any emergency. Experiments made in putting up butter in this way after making journeys, and standing six to eight months exposed to summer heat, have shown that by cooling thoroughly before handling, and rinsing the brine off with cold water as soon as opened, the butter will have the freshness it had when it came from the churn unchanged, and is ready to be seasoned and put in shape for the table. There is no doubt that butter made from good milk and put up in this way will keep as good as canned fruit, and for the same reason.

Robert Browning's New Poem.

Robert Browning is about to publish a new volume of poems. It is entitled "Dramatic Idalls," and contains six poems. Of one of them, a correspondent says:

"'Ivan Ivanovitch' is a story of Peter the Great's time. A woman, traveling with her three children in a sledge through the forest, is attacked by wolves. One by one, so she says, her children are riven from her, till all are gone. She just escapes to reach the village. Ivan Ivanovitch knows, however, that she has sacrificed her babes to save her own life, and, taking up his ax, with lightning stroke he severs her head from her body.

"The man was scant of words as strokes. 'It had to be;
I could no other: God it was bade 'Act for me!'"

"The villagers assembled to hear what is to be done with Ivan. The chief magistrate decides that he must die for taking retribution into his own hands; but the chief priest decides otherwise. He regards Ivan as the instrument of God in taking vengeance upon one who had forgotten the instincts of motherhood. The man is accordingly saved."

THE most inexcusable folly is to endure Dyspepsia with all its miseries, when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills will cure the malady.

THE NIHILISTS.

The Vast Army that is Ready for the Work of Assassination in Russia.

The "Old Faith Men" Allies of the Nihilists.

The attempt on the life of the Czar yesterday, taken in connection with the recent assassination of Prince Krapotkine and the attempted killing of General von Drentelin, attracts renewed attention to the secret order which now keeps the people of Russia in a state of terrorism. The order—commonly called Nihilists from its program, which expresses faith in nothing, and aims at the utter overthrow of the existing order of things, without specifying any new regime to take its place—is administered under the following regulations:

Six members can form a separate body, or circle, with full power to act and receive new members, but only with the greatest precautions. A candidate for admission must be recommended as a trustworthy man, upon whom reliance can be placed under any circumstances. After satisfactory investigation, the circle, in full meeting, votes on the new member. Two votes against him are sufficient cause of rejection. One may be, if the opposing member can support his opposition by undoubted evidence of disqualification. A newly chosen member is invited to a meeting of the circle, where he must take the following solemn obligation or oath:

"I, A. B., do solemnly, before the altar of my mother country, promise and swear that I will never disclose, under penalty of death, any of the secrets of the 'Russian National Secret Society' before any agent of the tyrannical Russian Government, having the Czar at its head, or any one whom I do not actually know to be a member of this society; that I will sacrifice my life and all that is sacred to me in the struggle against the blood-thirsty tyrants and oppressors of the Russian people; that I will obey and execute every unanimous decision of the circle without hesitation, being ready to sacrifice my life and regardless of any personal danger I may encounter in so doing. I know that I must be ready to fight in the name of the liberty of the Russian people when the moment of rising shall arrive and the grand sign be given calling all to arms. I do solemnly swear that I will resist, in case of an attempt to arrest me or any other member of the society by the Government agents, with whatever weapon is at my disposal at the moment, without fear or regard for personal consequences; that I will not recommend any new member without the knowledge that he is a true friend of the oppressed Russian people; that from the moment I become a member of the 'Secret National Russian Society,' I regard myself as a sworn enemy of the Russian despotical Government and begin to act against it by every means I can command."

When a circle reaches the number of sixty, it is subdivided into ten circles of six each, so that if discovered by the police only six persons will suffer arrest. Into these circles, which meet ostensibly only for social purposes, gathering about the Somai war as in the enjoyment of friendly hospitality, it is sought to draw in members from every class of society—military officers of every rank, common soldiers, the middle classes and peasantry. Very few priests find favor enough to be admitted. The system is similar to that which existed among the Italians before they gained their freedom. It is the passion of the day, and the dreadful mystery which envelopes the order adds to the fascination. Every member, according to his means, makes weekly or monthly payments to the treasurer. Money is used for the purchase of arms and the propagation of free ideas among the peasantry—each circle sending an armed agent on this errand. Many women belong to these circles. In every town and large village of Russia there are so many circles that, had the Government a true conception of the extent of their number, it would be even more seriously alarmed than it is.

THEIR ALLIES.

Besides this there are 14,000,000 of the so-called old faith men (Starovier). They are divided into various sects, among whom exist most dangerous elements. They employ agents who go from village to village spreading their faith and declaring that the Czar and his family are agents of the devil. They endure every form of persecution, and in the event of a general uprising of the people could be counted on as firm friends of the Nihilists. They are scattered from Astrachan to the White Sea, but are more numerous about the Volga river. The Starovier are all able to read and write and are liberal in their ideas, having much sympathy with peasants. There are multitudes of Poles among these circles waiting for the promised uprising to recognize their opportunity for freedom. No oppression, no knouts, no chains in Siberia can stay the progress of events which hastens the fierce death struggle which will be made for freedom of press and opinion in Russia.

THE LAST ASSASSINATION.

The recent assassination of Prince Krapotkine, Governor of Kharkoff, by the Nihilists, is too well remembered to require extended notice. Prince Krapotkine attended "the ball of the daughters of the nobility" in Kharkoff. He was returning from the festivity at about eleven o'clock, and had almost reached the Government House in his carriage, when, in rounding a street corner, he was shot with a revolver by some person, who, apparently, had stepped lightly up on the step of the carriage in order to take deliberate aim. The Prince died from the wound in a few hours. The remarkable feature about the murder was the proclamation posted throughout the Empire a few days after. It was as follows:

"The Russian Socialist revolutionary party has disposed of one of its deadliest enemies—one of the most inhuman jailers of its condemned and imprisoned brethren. On the 9th of February Prince Krapotkine, the Governor of Kharkoff, was killed with a revolver. This execution was carried out by the Russian socialist revolutionary organization, which is responsible for all the executions in 1878. As on the last occasion the organization begs to lay before the public, frankly and sincerely, the reasons that have compelled it to have further recourse to the revolver. Krapotkine had committed the following crimes:

"1. At the end of last year he sanctioned and ordered the barbarous treatment to which political prisoners were subjected in the prison of Kharkoff.

"2. He falsely reported to the Minister of the Interior, on the subject of the last disturbances at the university of Kharkoff, that the police had been attacked by the students, whereas in reality it was the latter who, by his own orders, had first been flogged with Cossack whips.

"3. He is directly responsible for the ferocious and barbarous treatment of political prisoners at Borisoglebsk, and his name is intimately connected with the history of the Central Prison in that town, where he was guilty of the following acts: [The barbarous treatment of the Russian prisoners is then specified at great length.] Such are the crimes committed by Krapotkine.

"Such are the causes and considerations that have compelled the Russian socialist party to sentence one of its enemies to death. Death for death, execution for execution, terror for terror. This is our answer to the threats, the pers

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 26 1879

Democratic State Committee.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April, 22d 1879.

The members of the State Democratic Committee are hereby notified to meet at the Bolton House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1879, at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the State Convention and transacting other business of importance.

Every member of the Committee is earnestly urged to be present.

R. M. SPEER,
Chairman.

THE DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

It seems to us the debate in Congress, on the pending political questions, has established the fact the Republicans are afraid of the issues presented, There has been considerable ability displayed, and some of the speeches made would do credit to any era of our congressional history, when there were men renowned as orators and statesmen active participants in debates. The Republicans, however, have been at a disadvantage from the start. Very few of their speakers have assailed the principles the Democrasy seek to establish, and in some instances their leaders have assented to them as essential in our system of government. There are few or no defenders on the Republican side, of test oaths for jurors of the detestable character used in the federal courts of the South. The same is true in regard to the use of the army at the polls. The federal election laws, in view of the abuses in the appointment of deputy marshals, to serve as electioneering agents, and the high handed proceedings of DAVENPORT in New York, cannot be sustained in their entirety, and the fact the Democrats propose to retain the really valuable and non-partizan features of these laws, destroys all effective opposition to their modification. The merits of the long debate in the two houses hinge on the great questions of free elections and impartial juries. All else is away from the controversy. The changes in the laws the Democrats seek are precisely such changes as the Republicans would demand were they not in possession of the administrative machinery. They are necessary to fair elections. If the United States Marshals were Democrats, and would abuse their powers under the election laws, as Republican Marshals and Supervisors have done, the cry would go up from every Republican press in the land for just such legislation as the Democrats are pushing.

Our opponents have nothing left in the way of argument but their Pickwickian cry of "revolution." But this has pretty well petered out. And besides that there is no argument in it—nothing that will stand the test of scrutiny; it is a wild, incendiary, foolish war-whoop, that frightens no one. Those who declaim it, do not believe it. It has failed to excite the country, and the bloody-minded speeches in Congress are laughed at. The best commentary on their absurdity was the taking last week, by the shrewd and thoroughly informed bankers of New York and other cities, of one hundred and sixty millions of four per cent. bonds. No men in the land are better informed than these great bankers of the political condition and tendencies of the times. Does any one suppose if they deemed this talk of revolution anything but the merest bosh—the most reckless and baseless political clap-trap—they would have ventured their millions in government four per cents.

It is impossible in the nature of things that the Republican opposition to free elections and impartial juries, should arouse the people. They have failed, with all their incendiary cries, to excite the public mind, and failed because they did not venture—could not, as they were Americans—to assail the principles involved in the proposed repealing laws, and were forced to make the attack on the method of legislation—by appropriation bills—which has been adopted by the Republicans on so many occasions. Judge KELLEY told them wisely that in this part of their contention they were assailing ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the record of their own party.

The general appeal of the Republicans, in opposition to the Democrats in Congress, for another sectional and bloody-shirt campaign, will come to nothing. Every year we are getting farther away from the passions and memories of the war, and every year the "bloody shirt" and "solid South" as rallying cries, grow weaker and weaker. Accomplished facts are welding the country and people together in one harmonious whole. The action of Congress is evidence that legislators from the South can be as safely trusted with the honor and interests of the country as those from the North. If it were otherwise, and there was a disposition by Southern members to legislate against the interests of the Union or any part of it, the North would be quick to take alarm. But there is not. The Republicans plan of campaign is a grand imposture. The common sense of the people rejects it.

OUR YOUNG SENATOR.

The Republicans in this State, who take an eager interest in politics and are not beneficiaries of the CAMERON clan, are commencing to manifest a great deal of impatience at the incapacity of Senator CAMERON to take part in political discussion. Senator WALLACE has it all his own way in the Senate, particularly on Pennsylvania politics, and he never looses sight of them; he is a sharp, incisive, and ready debater, with all the facts and arguments at his fingers' ends, while so far, DON CAMERON's boldest flights of parliamentary oratory have not gone beyond a motion to adjourn or a motion to go into Executive session to fix some retainer in a Federal office. He keeps on good terms with HAYES and SHERMAN, and gets more than his share of the good things afloat; but in his legitimate sphere, as the senatorial representative of a great State, he is about as indifferent a bit of Congressional furniture as RUSSELL ERRETT. He has the advantage over ERRETT however, of living in style, entertaining handsomely, and being free of the narrow, cross-roads prejudices of the fanatical politician. The Majah, be it, known, still retains the intense bitterness against the JOHNNY rebs, which distinguished him in his perilous and blood-curdling adventures in the Union army—or rather in its rear, as a *Paymaster!*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, writing from Washington, as to young Mr. CAMERON's incapacity to stand up for his party, says:

Senator Blaine on a previous occasion defended the Republicans of Pennsylvania against Wallace, but it does not look well for an outsider to speak in behalf of a party in another State when that party has a representative on the floor of its own. Besides, Blaine has enough to do to take care of his own affairs. Senator Cameron is of little use to the party on the floor of the Senate. True, his vote counts one, and that is all he appears to be good for—to vote when his name is called. He sits back in the cloak room smoking cigars all day and seems to take little heed to the business. He and Blaine are very intimate and walk down from the Capitol almost every day together arm in arm. Blaine seems to have entirely captured the young Senator and weaned him from Conkling. I venture the prediction that in the next Republican Convention Don Cameron will not go for Conkling as against Blaine, and that the latter will be his second choice. Of course, the first choice of the Camerons is Grant, and if they can wheel Pennsylvania into the Grant column they will be sure to do it. Nearly all of the Federal office holders in the State are also for Grant.

CONGRESSIONAL BULLIES.

The indecency of the taunts to which the ex Confederates in Congress are subjected by a certain class of Radical Representatives, like CONGER, who took precious good care of their carcasses during the war, is reacting against the skulkers who take this way of venting their spleen. The Republicans used to complain of the coarse bullying and brow-beating to which they were subjected before the war by Southern Congressmen. Granting that this was the fact, the cup has been returned to the Southern Democracy ten-fold augmented in bitterness. From the first day that Southern men re-entered Congress down to the present time, Northern Republicans in both Houses have omitted no possible opportunity to deride, taunt, and goad them into some expression of hot words where partizan advantage can be derived. No haughty slave-owner could have been more arrogant and domineering, more tantalizing and more contemptuous toward his political opponents than are some of the Republican leaders in Congress at this day. That, under it all, the Southern Representatives have, with rare exceptions, conducted themselves with moderation, is often a matter of surprise to those who are witnesses of the scenes enacted in Congress. But, so far from being a discredit, it is to the honor of those who are so unnecessarily assaulted that they have the good sense and the discretion not to reply in similar terms.

Take the assaults on Congressman BLACKBURN by MCKINLEY of Ohio, and FRYE of Maine, and we question if anything so infinitesimally small and mean in spirit can be cited. They garbled his language, cutting off important qualifying phrases, so as to make "revolutionary" designs apparent, The proof was prompt to convict them of falsehood and the most contemptible perversion of plain language. They stumbled as best they could out of the mire by falling back on the Okolona *States*. BLACKBURN called attention to the suspicious connection of the Republican leaders with that paper; the interest they take in circulating it—the fact it is edited by an Ohio man, and is without influence or circulation South. He reached the conclusion, therefore, that it is supported by Radical money, and we have no doubt this is true. The only copies we hear of in this region are in the hands of Radical politicians. The press of the South that is fairly representative, unite in exposing the dishonest pretence of this brainless sheet that it indicates Southern sentiment.

NO COUNTRY in all civilization seems to be in so pitiable a plight at present as Russia. In addition to her immense foreign debt and her general financial derangement, her political afflictions continually cropping out in defiance of law, and mysterious assassination, and her losses of every kind from the late war, she is threatened with famine. Last year she suffered exceedingly from drought; nearly one-third of her crops were destroyed by beetles and marmots, so that the seed has been deficient, and field-labor is inadequate in consequence of the excess of holidays—about 100 a year—and the wide-spread drunkenness of the common people, involving great wastefulness. Grain, which is the chief article of export, which furnishes the means of paying taxes and of getting all supplies, now seems insufficient to home consumption. Her domestic debt is very oppressive. Most of the land of the Empire is mortgaged to bankers, and its owners are scarcely able to pay their interest, much less the principal, their arrears being from 25 to 30 per cent. Russia is a vast country of vast resources; but she has drawn on them very heavily of late and all indications are that she is approaching a crisis in her fortunes which will require the fullest wisdom of her statesmen to meet. She appears to be socially, politically, financially and morally disorganized, or very near it. The recent placing of the principal cities and provinces of the Empire under martial law, coupled with the oppressive laws promulgated against Nihilism, will complicate affairs still more, and a revolution, as bloody and sweeping as any in history, is imminent. The remedies of the Czar for the political distemper afflicting his people, are of the kill or cure kind. If they don't cure the people they are likely to kill his dynasty.

A GRAND PIECE OF KNAVERY

When the Freedman's Bank failed because of the bad faith and corruption of the Republican politicians—"Christian Statesmen" especially—put at the head of it, there was on deposit $3,039,650, divided among thirty-three branches, and payable to *sixty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-one depositors!* This shows the extent of the operations of the Bank, and how the savings of the poor colored men and women of the South were swept into its capacious maw by the Radical managers, with their honeyed professions of devotion to the unfortunate. The average to each depositor was a trifle less than fifty dollars. It is notable and important, as indicative of the ignorance of the depositors, that of the first dividend of $393,239 in winding up the affairs of the Bank, there remains uncalled for $46,612 due and payable to 33,561 depositors; and of the second dividend of $296,610 there remains uncalled for $47,508 due and payable to 39,882 depositors! The one, two, three and five dollars due each of these depositors, were given up long ago as lost, and their whereabouts cannot be determined to pay them the small dividends realized from the wreck. The Commissioners at big salaries—Radical politicians of course,—who are settling up the affairs of the Bank, have recommended to Congress that provision should be made by law for distributing among the other creditors the uncalled for balance of these dividends after the lapse of a reasonable time. The aggregate dividends will not exceed fifty per cent., and there will be a total loss to depositors, counting interest, of two millions of dollars. The freedmen are sometimes called in flatulent speeches, "the wards of the Republican party." The rapacious and thieving character of their guardians is self-evident. Even the payments do not represent moneys accruing to depositors, for there was a ring of insiders who did business in buying up their accounts at a big shave.

As originally chartered the Freedman's Bank promised well and was based on sound principles. The deposits were required to be invested in United States or State bonds. But the temptation to plunder was too strong to be resisted by the ring of Radical politicians who got control of it, and they lobbied a bill through a Republican Congress permitting the character of the investments to be changed to real estate. This was the first move in the scheme of robbery. It is easy to see what followed. Those were the "kiting" days of corner lots and the hard earned savings of the blacks from their labors in the cotton fields, melted away like the mist, in the hands of Poss SHEPPERD and a score or so of others, on the "ground floor."

A well known and humane gentleman, for half a century a resident of Washington, and who is in no sense a politician, told us not long ago that the failure of this bank, with the evidences of rascality in its failure obvious to the most unlettered, was the worst blow in its consequences to the advancement of the negro race in the South that has been inflicted on them. The sixty thousand swindled depositors represented the industrious and economical of the colored population, who were ambitious of advancing their position in life. The fact of their saving was an earnest of this. The promises made them were of the most glowing character, and could have been fulfilled to a great extent, had not the Radical politicians of the GRANT *regime* captured the Bank, lobbied the law through Congress changing the character of the investment, and eventually consummated their huge and pre-arranged swindle. This by the party, in the lying jargon of the day, "raised up by Providence to care for them," destroyed all confidence by the black men in the ordinary means of economy and saving. They saw they had been lied to and cheated, and so thousands of them gave up the fight for independence or progress in life. It is the misfortune of religion that men prominent in the "conversion" and education of the colored men, were also prominent in the Bank swindle and profited largely by it. The most heart-sickening feature of this mammoth steal is that so many thousands of the Bank depositors have made no effort to secure the meager dividends accorded them. They gave up everything as lost, and have disappeared and left no trace. Very likely some of them are starving on the Kansas prairies to-day.

ALTHOUGH JOHN BROWN'S body lies mouldering in the ground, it is said his soul goes marching on, and under the theory of spiritualists, may have had some influence in filling his former home, "bleeding Kansas," with the people on whose behalf he lost his life. Kansas filled many disreputable pages of history as a Territory, and has consistently maiutained a tainted political character as a State. She is now getting too much of a good thing in the way of a man and a brother fleeing from "tyranny and persecution," as Republicans assert. At Wyandotte the people are alarmed at the extent of the pilgrimage of these poor creatures, and the Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

To Any and All Steamboat Lines or Transportation Companies:

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to state to you, most respectfully, but most emphatically, that the city of Wyandotte will hold all boats, officers, agents or any other persons who may be concerned in importing destitute persons to our shores to the strictest legal consequences and penalties of the law attaching to such offenses.

Yet radical journals and crack-brained politicians are encouraging the movement, which must only end in disaster and death.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EX-SECRETARY FISH is talked of as the GRANT Republican candidate for Governor of New York this fall.

ARRESTS of Nihilists by the police, and the assassination of police spies by the Nihilists, is the burthen of Russian news.

THE Mexican war pension bill has gone to the Governor. It allows seventy-five dollars a year to each Pennsylvanian who served in that war or to his widow.

A GOOD subject for a legislative investigation would be how many partners are there who share "divies" out of the Philadelphia Recordership. The recent increase of the fees of that preposterous office is to make somebody solid.

THE border raid bill was defeated in the House Tuesday by a vote of 128 against 54 in favor of it. Naturally, the raiders, who thought they had a dead sure thing of it, are indignant. They must learn to bear these little crosses.

GOOD for DAVID DAVIS of Illinois. He made a short speech in the Senate Tuesday on the Army bill declaring the cry of "revolution" to be mere party bombast; that the measures proposed to be repealed were strictly war measures; and that if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was alive he would favor the repealing laws pressed by the Democrats. He declared the amendments to the appropriation bills germane and desirable.

SENATOR BAYARD made a speech in the Senate Monday, in which he maintained the incorporation of general legislation in appropriation bills was not an unusual proceeding, and the cry of revolution was unsubstantial and foolish. The speech of the Delaware statesman was characteristically dispassionate and very effective in defending Southern Democrats from the baseless assaults of the Radicals.

THE Silver bill, for the redemption of subsidiary coin as it passed the House Tuesday, provides that silver coins of smaller denomination than one dollar may be exchangeable into lawful money when presented in sums of twenty dollars; it also makes lawful money exchangeable into silver coins in like amounts, and makes subsidary silver coin a legal tender for all debts, public and private, in sums of not exceeding twenty dollars, and makes the minor coins, such as one, three, and five cent pieces, receivable at postoffices to the amount of three dollars.

THE Supreme Court of Maine, having recently decided certain mileage charges of members of the Legistature unconstitutional and illegal, Governor GARCELON and his Council have ordered that members and attaches of the Legislatures for the years from 1872 to 1876 inclusive, be sent copies of the Supreme Court's decisions, and that each one be requested to return to the Treasurer the amounts illegally paid to them as double mileage. We imagine a call of this kind in Pennsylvania. It would bo considered a joke exceeding in magnitude the celebrated "moon hoax."

SOME months ago it will be recollected Secretary SCHURZ decided that settlers had a right to pre-empt lands granted by Congress to railroads, if not sold, "or otherwise disposed of," within three years after the completion of the road. It was expected this decision would play havoc with the land grants to the Pacific roads. The Supreme Court, however, has just reversed the decision of the Interior Department, on the ground that the mortgage executed by the railroad company was a "disposal" of the lands, and they are not therefore liable to pre-emption.

NEW YORK has amended its divorce laws in a way severely criticized by the press. Heretofore the divorce laws of the State have absolutely forbidden a defendant in a divorce suit convicted of adultery from marrying again until the death of the complainant. This wise provision has been swept away by the bill just passed and permission is given to the defendant under certain easy circumstances to contract a second marriage. The change is made, not on the ground of public expediency, but notoriously to meet the case of a party of position and influence who has incurred the penalty of the old law and is anxious to marry again.

SENATOR JACK LOGAN denies the statements made by Col. LOWE, a Greenback Representative from Illinois, that he organized rebel sympathizers in 1861, in Southern Illinois, into regiments and companies. We gave the interview with LOWE as we found it in an exchange. We suspect it is true to the extent that LOGAN's extreme course early in 1861 encouraged some of his followers in Southern Illinois, to go into the rebel service. We believe this much has been substantiated by the evidence of parties interested. LOGAN was so obsequious and cringing towards the South, that the Republicans gave him the name of "dirty dog LOGAN." He supported a law in the Illinois Legislature that colored emigrants coming into that State, or fleeing from the South to free Illinois, should be sold into slavery, and if we mistake not was the author of the law.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has exceeded its legitimate life at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars, and is now going on the ten dollar a day schedule. The House refuses to consider the questions of revenue and appropriations, which must be provided for two years. There is no use of trying to dodge the question; the people were in earnest when they voted so overwhelmingly for biennial sessions, without adjourned sessions after 1879. That must be observed and the Democrat who votes to prevent the double appropriation, so as to force an extra session, will not only fail to affect that purpose, but will have no longer any public life in him. The Governor has resolved to obey the Constitution and will not recognize this as a sufficient reason for calling the Legislature together. Yet we have heard members declare they wanted the salary and were willing to snap their fingers at the Constitution to secure it.

THE *Gazette* epitomizes "what's the matter" with the South-western negroes, asfollows:

Hard labor, high prices for food, nonpayment of debts due them, suffering and semi-starvation have been their ordinary experience in the cotton planting region.

It seems to us we have heard of these causes operating in Pennsylvania, especially in the anthracite region, with the rigors of an Arctic winter thrown in. Possibly they may have had something to do with starting a hundred thousand tramps on the war-path in this State. The negro tramp of course has all the virtues; it is only the white tramp that is vicious, nomadic and lazy. The *Gazette* boils over with sympathy for poverty a thousand miles away. It is the cheap variety much affected by Republicans, until they get a Freedman's Bank to squeeze. Then, don't they sail in?

Allopath and Homœopathy.

Doctor Pardee of Norwalk, Connecticut, is an allopathic physician, a gray-haired practitioner of twenty-five years experience. Some time ago he married an intelligent and attractive young woman who had theretofore been a school teacher. She had already paid attention to the subject of medicine, and it was not long after the union that she determined to prepare herself for the profession. She went to New York, where she attended lectures at the Homœopathic College, and in due time received a diploma. Mr. and Mrs. Pardee amicably practised their different schools of medicine. They kept their horses in the same barn, and occasionally these horses were swapped, the homœopathic horse going upon an allopathic mission, and vice versa. Then the Doctor at times would call on Mrs. Dr. Emily's patients. Actually advised with her, it is said.

These practices, of course, and numberless others like them which were schismatic and contrary to the allopathic code, could not escape the notice of other and more conscientious regular practitioners of the town. The wrong was aggravated by the fact that Dr. Emily Pardee had very speedily secured a great number of patients, and by the suspicion that Dr. Pardee shared in what may be called the homœopathic profits arising from these. There was no doubt that the allopath had paid the tuition of the homeepath when she was attending lectures in New York; and there was no doubt, moreover, that he, a regular, considered her, an irregular, his better half in more senses than one. Under the circumstances, naturally, the young and zealous members of the regular profession were scandalized, and measures were taken which were calculated either to bring Dr. Pardee to his senses or to exclude him from the profession which he had betrayed.

The result was that the case of Dr. Pardee was handed over to the State Medical Society at New Haven. There was a trial, and the State Society after listening to the eloquence of Dr. Pardee found there was no violation of the "code," and sent the case back to the county society. But this did not end it. The county society again took up the matter. Charges were formulated against the Doctor, one of which he consulted with his wife, Mrs. Dr. Emily Pardee, in an important case. The upshot was a verdict of guilty and Dr. Pardee was formally expelled from the Fairfield county Medical Society.

ONE of the most remarkable criminal trials that has come before the courts of this State in many years is now in progress at Lebanon. Six men stand indicted for the murder of an old man named Joseph Raber. The surrounding circumstances are very peculiar. This man Raber was a person of no standing in the community, living in the backwoods. Four of the men charged with compassing his death held insurances on his life which at one time amounted to $30,000, but which were allowed to lapse until only $10,000 remained in force, and these, too, it was found difficult to keep up. The consequence was, as is alleged, that these four men hired two others, with the promised reward of $100 to each, to kill the man Raber. He was lying found dead in a small stream, and the son-in-law of one of the implicated parties swears he overheard the arrangement entered into to kill him, and saw the murderous deed done from an upper window.

THE Boston *Pilot* calls upon the Catholics of this country to come to the relief of Archbishop Purcell, and indorses the proposition that 3,000 wealthy Catholics shall subscribe each $1,000, payable in installments of $100 a year. This would make a total subscription of $3,000,000, the whole amount of the debt, which would thus be wiped out in ten years. The *Pilot* says it is authorized to state that Archbishop Williams, of Boston, will subscribe this amount, and will be ready to pay the first $100 when the first 1,000 subscriber are procured.

ONE of the attractions of the National Park is a mountain of glass. The Helena (Montana) *Herald* tells about it: The mountain, which is of pure obsidian or volcanic glass, is near the foot of Beaver Lake, and rises in columns and countless huge masses, many hundrees of feet high from a hissing hot spring. The steep, smooth surface was of course a barrier to the progress of the explorers, not even an Indian or game track being discoverable over it.

ONLY a few months since Major John Brady, formerly a well-known hotel proprietor of Harrisburg, died. The death of his daughter, Mary A., is announced as taking place on Monday. Miss Brady was a young lady much respected and highly esteemed for her many virtues while in life, and had many friends to whom she had endeared herself, who now sincerely regret her early demise.

EX-SENATOR HOWE of Wisconsin, is the favorite of his party for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State when the opening occurs, a year hence.

A STEP BACKWARD.

Russia Relapses Into a Condition of Practical Barbarism.

A Ukase Issued Giving Unlimited Power to Governors General.

Most Extreme Measures Adopted to Suppress Nihilism.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The ukase just issued ordering the appointment of Governors-General for six of the most populous districts in Russia, with perfectly despotic powers, begins by saying that recent events have shown that there exists in Russia a band of criminals who, though not numerous, are very determined and aim at undermining the state. After referring to the recent murderous attacks upon high officers and the attempted assassination of the Emperor the ukase continues: "These crimes have necessitated the provisional adoption of exceptional measures in order to permit of exemplary punishment of guilty persons and provide government officers with the necessary powers for maintaining order."

The ukase proceeds to announce the provisional appointment of Governors-General of St. Petersburg, Charkoff and Odessa, invested with extended and extraordinary powers. Similar powers are conferred upon the Governors-General of Moscow, Kieff and Warsaw. The civil administration in the above mentioned districts is placed under control of the Governors-General in the same manner as they are subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in time of war in the districts where martial law has been proclaimed. The control of all educational establishments is vested in the Governors-General, who are also empowered to send before military tribunals all civilians in the districts over which they preside. The Governors-General are further authorized to summarily remove from their respective districts all persons whose continued residence may be considered dangerous; to order the arrest of any persons whatsoever on their own judgment and responsibility; to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspapers or periodicals, should they appear to follow subversive tendencies, and generally to adopt such measures as they may consider necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

VIEWS OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, anti-Russian, commenting on the ukase of the Czar ordering the appointment of Governors General for six districts, says: "That the foes of authority are a small but determined band of evil doers as described in the ukase is incredible. The Russian Government only condemns their own oppressive measures by putting forward such a pretence. Were this true, the ordinary powers of state would avail to root out the evil, but it is far deeper and more widespread than this account admits and it is because the police themselves form one of the classes along which revolutionary propoganda has been at work, that the Czar's advisers have felt the need of seeking a new, more swift and more deadly instrument for the work of repression. The police having failed them, they are about to resort to simple dragooning.

"Russia is virtually placed under martial law, and that law is to be administered in a most thorough and merciless fashion, in such fashion, indeed, as must, unless we are to suppose half the population are conspirators, inflict most cruel injustice upon thousands of innocent persons. Six military officials are to have the right of imprisoning for an indefinite period all suspicious persons, transporting to Siberia without trial as many as they choose, and of executing in conformity with the sentence passed those they may happen to regard as especially guilty. Nor are these powers confined to political criminals. Regular criminal procedure appears to have been altogether suspended. Ordinary offenders, not even suspected of plotting against the State, are to be made subject to martial law. Moreover, the ukase is retrospective. The Governors General are expressly empowered to try prisoners arrested before the issue of a decree, a provision designed apparently to authorize the holding of a sort of bloody assize on persons variously estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000, who have been recently imprisoned in mutinous districts.

"Unless the Czar and his ministers are guilty of most sweeping and reckless cruelty they cannot believe themselves confronted with a small but determined band of evil doers, nor even with a large and determined band of evil doers. If their account of the enemies of the state were in any degree like truth, this suspension of all law, this suspension of law by cutthroat agents of a lawless terrorism, would be simply infamous. Of course, their account of the matter is not a true one. The measures they have resolved upon make us aware of what, in their view, really is the enemy they have to combat. They subject the great part of the country to dragoonade, which, at the same time, threatens all the rest. For they are convinced that revolutionary dangers confront them over the whole of their intended operations. The tremendous agencies of suppression already in their hands have long since been known to have failed, and to have become, in the persons of large numbers of the police themselves, agents or well-wishers, or terrorized onlookers. Nothing is left for the Russian Government but a resort to methods of an Asiatic despot if they are to face revolution and trample it down, and that they know this we see, when we look to that terrible order under which the jails are to be visited by the Emperor's own military terrorists and thousands of people swept into them by panic stricken official doom, to be dealt with off hand at drumhead, the wickedness of this not less than wickedness of assassins who have so thoroughly terrorized the Imperial family and their officers.

"If this ukase is carried out, we shall see political or quasi assassination on one side answered by political assassination on the other, for one such crime on one side to a hundred on the other, and these last inflicted on men and women innocent of any offense whatever. It is truly an awful state of things, nor is it possible to foresee how it may end."

The *Daily News* (pro Russian) says: "We cannot attempt to forecast the result of the duel between Nihilism and Militarism to which this proclamation seems to be the challenge. It is an attempt to meet disturbers with something like their own weapons and to put down lawlessness by a suspension of law. The mere confession that such an attempt is necessary must seem a very serious step for a government, which for some years has aimed at being considered a civilized government. For the time during which this Ukase lasts, and in the wide and important districts to which it applies, Russia ceases to be what she has recently been, and relapses into a condition of practical barbarism at once, and without even the form of anything that can be called a trial. Any man's life or his fortune may be taken from him in these six great cities and their dependencies. All the inconveniences of such a state of things must be borne by millions in order that a small but determined band of evil doers may be suppressed. Perhaps this evil state of things would not be too much to bear if it were likely to relieve the country of the malignant political disease from which it appears to be suffering. But if such a relief were to result from such measures, it would be for the first time in history. The military tribunals of the six government may punish swiftly and savagely, but they will neither prevent nor curb."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—An official decree is published appointing General Gourka, Governor General of St. Petersburg; General Todleben, Governor General of Odessa, and General Loris Melikoff, Governor General of Charkoff. Generals Todleben and Melikoff will command troops in their respective Governorships. It is also believed General Melikoff will also rule the adjoining governments of Poltava, Tchernigoff, Kursk and Orel.

The Emperor and Empress go to Livadia on the 24th of this month.

WORK OF NIHILISTS.

A disturbance occurred at Rostoy, on the River Don, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the 14th inst. The police being unable to suppress it, the military were called out and restored order. The riot lasted from the evening of the 14th to the morning of the 15th. The residence of the chief of police and the overseer of the town and the district police station and the police records were destroyed. Two policemen were killed.

A COSSACK REBELLION.

The rebellious conduct of the Cossacks in Southern Russia appears also to give much anxiety to the Government. An engagement of a very serious character, lasting two days and a night, took place in the large and important stanitza of Petrowskaia between the present warriors and an entire regiment of Russian infantry, ending in the total defeat of the latter, with the loss of half its number in killed and wounded. A deadlock at present prevails in the Government of Novotcherkask between the Imperial authorities and the Cossack populations which persist in their refusal to contribute to the State revenues. Meanwhile, the Czar's troops have suffered heavy and humiliating reverses at the hands of men who fought side by side with them during the late war in Europe and Asia. The latest accounts reaching St. Petersburg state their actual losses during the recent fighting to be considerably over one thousand men; and further allege that the military authorities in the revolted districts requested the Minister of War to dispatch at once to the scene of disturbance as large a regular force as can be collected from the surrounding governments, expressing the conviction that at least twenty thousand Imperial troops will be required effectually to put down the insurrection.

BERLIN, April 26.—Indications multiply that last Monday had been fixed upon for a general emeute in St. Petersburg. The assassination of a general was attempted and a petard exploded in one of the streets shortly after Solovieff's attempt on the life of the Czar.

THE CRIMSON FLAG.

Demonstration of Chicago Socialists in Opposition to State Militia Bill.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Socialists of Chicago made a street demonstration of their miliatary strength yesterday as a protest against the bill now pending in the Illinois Legislature prohibiting the organization, drill or parade of other than the regular volunteer militia, organized under State law, and, of course, the troops of the United States. Among the crowds of people who thronged the line of the procession hand-bills were distributed bearing the following:

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

"Citizens, stand by the Constitution of your country!"

"The Militia Bill is the product of a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic that has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, and to dragoon the working people of Illinois into abject submission."

The turn-out included 378 men, armed with muskets or rifles, about half having weapons which had been converted from muzzle-loaders to breach-loaders. The uniform was very simple. Perhaps fifty wore dress-uniform gray coat and pants or dark green clothing, the rest wore a blue cotton blouse, with a belt and a haversack made of canvas. There were many boys in the ranks, but also many men, whose erect bearing and steady marching showed that either in this country or in Europe they had seen powder burnt and heard shots fired in earnest. Judging from their speech, from the banners which they carried, and which were mostly printed in foreign languages, and from their appearance it may be pronounced that full five-sixths of the men were of foreign birth. Besides the men in uniform there were four hundred members of different labor societies, making the entire organized mass number about eight hundred.

The following are some of the inscriptions printed upon the transparencies in German and English: "DeKalb," "Kosciusko," "Washington," "Jefferson," "Patrick Henry," "See how they smooth the way for His Majesty Ulysses Grant," "They want Grant for a Dictator," "If you accept this bill Chicago will soon be declared in a state of siege."

GENERAL DIX DEAD.

He Expires at Half-past Eleven Last Night.

NEW YORK, April 21.—General John A. Dix died to-night at half-past eleven o'clock.

John Adams Dix was born in Boscowen, N. H., July 24, 1798. He entered the army in 1812, but resigned in 1828. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He actively assumed politics as a Democrat, and in 1842 was elected to the State Assembly. In 1845 he was made Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Silas Wright. In 1852 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, and in 1859 was made Postmaster. In December, 1860, he was appointed President Buchanan's Secretary, in place of Howell Cobb. He served under President Lincoln's administration, taking decided ground in favor of the Union, and has always been ranked as one of the strongest adherents of the Republican party. At the outset of the civil war he was appointed Major General of the New York National Guard. In May, 1861, he was commissioned Major General of United States volunteers, and subsequently received the same rank in the regular army, and had charge of the district of Maryland in 1862, from whence he was transferred to Fortress Mouroe. During the riots in New York he was the military commander of this department. He was appointed Minister to France in 1866, and in 1872 was elected Governor of New York. He was again nominated in 1874 and defeated by Tilden. This ended his political career. He has contributed to a number of journals and published several works. Of late he has lived in retirement.

Sir Stafford's Budget.

(London Letter.)

Sir Stafford Northcotte and his Budget have been a great fund of amusement to the London comic papers, some of which have got off rather good things at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's expense. *Fun* has a cartoon representing John Bull in his study, holding an interview with Sir Stafford, who is depicted, *a la* Edgar Allan Poe, as a raven. Underneath is written:—

"Stafford!" said I, "thing of taxes! Stafford Northcote, what I ax is

* * * * * *

"Will there never be such Budgets, as there 'use to was' of yore?

"Shall I never have a surplus, as in Gladstone's days of yore?"

Quoth the Raven—"Nevermore!"

Ladies

who use SOZODONT have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white, gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesame and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Mend your broken chattels with Spalding's Glue.

JUDGE DAVIS' GREAT SPEECH.

The Sledge Hammer Arguments of Lincoln's Close Friend.

The Talk of a Judge who Knows the Constitution and Laws.

(Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Judge Davis' speech on Tuesday occupied just twenty minutes. It was delivered in just such a voice as a Judge would charge a jury. There was no attempt at rhetoric. Its logic, though, made a more powerful impression than could the florid imagery of the most polished orator. Not a word escaped the attention of the Senate. It was known that he had no partisanship purpose to serve, and that he would deal with the law. Blaine drew his chair to the immediate front of the speaker, and during the whole delivery of the speech never took his eyes off the portly figure who was delivering an argument, every sentence of which fell like a series of sledger-hammer blows, and completely brushed away the imaginary fabric of revolution which had been set up to distract the attention of the people from the real issue. Conkling, too, was a study. When Davis began he was in the space in the rear of the seats. With the first sentence he planted himself against the wall, and, until Davis sat down, he never once changed his facial expression, which was that of an interested student—never moved his eyes, and even after the close remained as one spell-bound. Alluding to the speech of Blaine, in which he had conjured up the withered hand of Abraham Lincoln to restrain the present President from giving his assent to the bill, Judge Davis said that no man had better opportunities of knowing Abraham Lincoln than he. He was a man of the broadest charity, without malice—a man who loved his country, and wanted to save it; and were he alive to-day, and in the Executive chair, he would have no hesitation in signing the bill. Applause followed this remark, and it was doubly renewed when he added that had Lincoln lived the political animosities which now divided the sections would, by his wise counsel and statesmanship, have soon been buried in the forgotten past.

In the course of his remarks, Judge Davis said that the Federal law was recognized in all sections of the land. Logan took issue with this declaration, and quoted from a report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to show that the law was not recognized by moonshine distillers in the South. One sentence from Davis demolished him: "The criminal law," said he, "is disregarded in all sections of the land. There is crooked whisky made in the South, as well as in my own State; but the Federal law is supreme, and recognized in every quarter of our land."

REMARKS OF JUDGE DAVIS.

Mr. Davis (Illinois), said the caucus is an important factor in American politics, and both the great parties of the country employ its agency on the theory that party action is most easily perfected by this method. He did not complain of the mode adopted to reach results, but as he had been for many years viewing public affairs from an independent standpoint, it did not help him any to decide any question that might come before the Senate. Although usually preferring to give a silent vote, he could not suffer this measure to be passed without saying something on the subject. The heat that had been manifested on the occasion of this debate had surprised him, if anything could surprise him in politics. A stranger unaccustomed to our modes of debate would suppose the Union was in danger, and that old questions, passions, prejudices and purposes, which it had been thought were laid aside forever, were again revived, and this too fourteen years after the rebellion was conquered, and when there was no complaint from any quarter that Federal compact presses too hard upon one section at the expense of another, and when the Federal Government is obeyed throughout the whole South.

He continued: There does not seem to be the least ground for the excitement and bitterness that characterized discussions in Congress at this session, and I should be amazed were it not the record of parties proves that majorities invariably commit legislative wrongs and minorities invariably protest against them. If it be true, as charged, that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the securities of government, or, indeed, any other species of property? In the nature of things, if revolution was impending, or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the Government would not be able to sell bonds at four per cent. interest, nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate. This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction and has no foundation, but it promises infinite mischief and tends to demoralize the country, and every material interest in it. Alarms, thoughtless and timid, unsettles business and values, and produces a state of unrest in every community. It may succeed in winning elections, but it cannot restore prosperity. That great object can never be accomplished through continuance of sectional strife and the violence that accompanies it; nor do I believe people are in a mood for this kind of politics. They have had more than five years harsh experience, and they want to find some mode of relief from their present suffering and impoverished conditions and they will honor the statesman who contributes to the stock of knowledge on this subject rather than the political leader who will not let the past alone. I have no present concern, Mr. President, in the rise and fall of parties, but I am deeply solicitous that affairs of the Government shall be so administered that labor seeking employment can obtain it; that all industrial pursuits will be suitably rewarded, and that heart be given to the people, North and South, to work out of their present embarrassment. We are one people, of the same blood and with the same destiny, and unity of feeling is essential to lift us out of the mire, and to help us on the road of prosperity. The different parts of our common country are so intimately connected in trade and commerce that as a general rule, whatever injuriously affects one party has a corresponding effect on the other, and whatever benefits one benefits the other.

It is, Mr. President, in my judgment the imperative duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history with its animosities, to direct it to the troubled business interests of the country and the way to relieve them. With the past buried and discussions on living issues, the people would soon regain confidence which is essential in any plan for relieving the present hard times. It may be that such a course would affect the fortunes of parties, for both parties in Congress on any question of practical legislation fall to pieces, but it would have a most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of the country.

Without intending to reflect upon the patriotism of either party, it does appear to me that the speeches on the pending bill do not represent the wishes and opinions of the masses of the people of either section. Experience has taught them that legitimate business principles which lead to wealth and social position and happiness, require a cessation from agitation on past subjects, and that sound policy dictates the cultivation of peace and good will between sections. The country, Mr. President, cannot be prosperous so long as the old conflict between the North and South is used at each recurring Presidential election as an instrumentality of party success, and the statesman who shall rise equal to the occasion and put it at rest will receive the gratitude of a suffering people.

The bill before us is for the support of the army for the ensuing fiscal year. It is attacked because the sixth section alters two provisions of the Revised Statutes. Section 2002 of these Statutes reads as follows:

No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval services of the United States shall order, keep, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at a place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls.

And section 5,528 is in these words:

Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in civil, military or naval service of the United States who orders, brings, keeps or has under his authority or control, any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

These petitions, though widely separated in the Revised Statutes are parts of a general law passed on the 25th of February, 1865, to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the service from interfering in elections in the States (13 statutes at large, page 437.)

The first section denounced the use of troops at elections except in two specified cases; and the second section provided penalties for disobedience. The two excepted cases are troops were necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls. The sixth section of the Appropriation bill proposes to strike from both section the words "or to keep the peace at the polls," and nothing more so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition, could there be any rational objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does any one believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in time of peace?

ORIGIN OF THE OBNOXIOUS LAW.

It was passed when a formidable civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country. In the opinion of the patriots of that day, the state of feeling in certain parts of the country was of such a character as to endanger peaceful elections while the war lasted unless a mighty force was kept in readiness for any outbreak or popular commotion. This was the conviction that prompted the legislation, but I venture to say no one of the eminent men who voted for it intended or expected that it would remain a part of the permanent law of the land. They were too well read in lessons of history and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race to believe that a free people would tolerate except in great emergencies, like the war waged for the maintenance of the Union, the interference of the military in civil concerns and they were men of principle and did not wish it to be otherwise. It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it, if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of election; and the days of the republic are numbered if the people ever consent to place the ballot box under the protection of the bayonet. But, Mr. President, this consent will never be obtained until they have forgotten the principles of constitutional liberty and precedents set by the Commons of England. Can it be possible that a principle of common law, a right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops, so dear to Englishmen one hundred years ago, is not equally dear to their descendants at the present day. Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times; for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the Nineteenth century. Why, then, should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill?

It is said that President Lincoln signed it, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. To say the least, this is pretty strong presumption from such a predicate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better, or honors his memory more than I do; nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character, and his habits of thought. He was large hearted, wise, than those associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with charity for erring men, loving his whole country with a deep devotion and intensity, anxious to save it. Believing, as I do, that he was raised up by Providence for the great crisis of the war of the rebellion, I have equal belief that had he lived we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days, and that we would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression and deeply imbued with the principle that induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp tax, would never have willingly entrusted power to any one unless the war was flagrant to send troops to oversee an election.

Why, then, I repeat, should not the proposed measures pass? There is no rebellion, nor any threatened, nor any domestic uproar anywhere. The Union is cemented by blood that was shed in the defense of its integrity; the laws are obeyed, North and South, East and West, and our only real differences relate to the administration of internal affairs of the government. By the construction of the human mind, there will of necessity be diverse opinions among the people on the best way to manage their internal affairs, and Congress meets periodically to legislate for the people and to represent their views on questions dividing them, but surely these differences, be they great or small, afford no justification for departure from any of the principles that underlie Republican government. If they do, the charter of our liberty will soon be frittered away.

NO FORCE IN THE CHARGE OF REVOLUTION.

The charge that this is revolutionary legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has power under the Constitution to raise and equip armies, and the House of Representatives holds the purse strings. In the pending Army bill, nothing is proposed but to strike out a single clause forbidding the presence of troops at the polls. In no respect is the authority of the President to answer a call to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection in any way abridged. The amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army which the people's representatives had a perfect right to impose. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was, the statute books are full of precedents that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents. Whether the clause in question ought to be repealed is a fair subject for discussion, but the form of presenting it is not liable to just criticism. Personally, I should have preferred to vote on the proposition as an independent bill, because the practice of both parties of legislating on Appropriation bills is more to be honored in its breach than in its observance. If this course had been pursued, it is probable the whole debate would have been less acrimonious, and the excitement which has followed it could never have been worked up to so high a pitch.

It has been alleged that there is an attempt to coerce the Executive in this bill. Certainly none appears on the surface, and he is left entirely free to exercise his own judgment if it should be sent to him in its present or in a modified power. To assume that he will approve or will veto it, or to introduce him in any way into this debate, is a departure from wise usage. The President's sphere of action is defined by the Constitution, and any attempt to influence legislation by suggestions of what he may or may not do is an active and deserving rebuke. It will be time enough to criticize the act of the President when he shall have exercised his Constitutional right, and any attempt at discussion of his supposed course before then is wholly out of place in this body. Let us hope, Mr President, when this bill has passed from our hands that the angry debate which has attended it will operate as electricity does in purifying the atmosphere, and that we will all come together better disposed to give to the country what has been given to the party in a united effort to provide relief for prevailing distress in every pursuit of life.

Mr. Logan said that he understood his colleague to remark that the laws were obeyed alike in the North and South.

Mr. Davis—I meant Federal laws.

Mr. Logan differed with his colleague, and then referred to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year 1878 to show a very large number of violations of internal revenue laws in the South as compared with the North, and that five murders in that connection were committed in the South and none in the North.

Mr. Davis said he had no doubt violations of internal revenue laws were taking place all over the country.

Mr. Logan asked his colleague whether he could show a solitary murder committed in the North, or men wounded in the execution of the law, and repeated his former assertion that the laws are not equally obeyed North and South.

Mr. Davis said his colleague was determined to have the last word. He (Davis) did not know whether criminal laws were obeyed as well in the South as in the North, but he adhered to what he had already said, that Federal laws, as a system, are obeyed with as much allegiance in the South as in the North.

REMARKS OF MR. ALLISON.

Mr. Allison believed that it was revolutionary to force an amendment of the Constitution without ordinary processes. The Constitution says bills shall be passed by both Houses, and receive the signature of the President in order to become laws, yet it was now proposed to make the President's signature a condition to an appropriation of money to defray Government expenses. The real issue is whether civil officers of the United States shall be permitted to enforce the laws by calling on the military in case of necessity. If troops had ever interfered in elections they had done so in violation of law and were liable to fine and imprisonment for it. There was ample legal protection against undue interference. He said that under Washington the army had been authorized by Congress to be used to restore peace in Pennsylvania, and under Jefferson to be used as militia in certain States, and such had been the practice since. In conclusion Mr. Allison said, there must be laws securing the people a fair representation and they would not consent to any infringement of their rights by the overriding of one department of the government by any other department.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

ON THE SITUATION.

Donn Piatt Gives His Views as to Mr. Hayes' Probable Action.

Mr. Hayes' Characteristics in Administering His Office.

(Interview in Cincinnat Enquirer.)

Col. Piatt—"I believe Hayes will sign the Army bill. In fact I don't think there is any doubt of it. The influences being brought to bear are too powerful not to have that effect. The great commercial centers, New York, Boston and Philadelphia are interested in the matter, and are afraid of the dead-lock which will result if the President vetoes the bill. If he did, and the Congress should refuse to pass the Appropriation bills, it would be a serious damage to Government credit, and securities would tumble, and that would be disastrous to these cities. They don't want any such state of affairs, and their delegations are in Washington as thick as locusts."

"Do you think the President has ever expressed himself to any one as to the course he will take?"

"I know he has not. President Hayes is too cautious a man for that. I know a certain correspondent telegraphed here that, at an interview with the President at the White House, the latter had almost announced his determination of vetoing the bill; but I was in the White House that night and, after the interview of which that assertion was based, had a chat of almost an hour with Mr. Hayes, and I left him feeling as if he would sign the bill. He had said nothing to that effect, but he had deplored the result which would follow a dead lock in Congress, and the manner in which it would hurt resumption, and damage the financial prospects of the country, which, he seemed to feel, were now just beginning to brighten up."

"Then you think no one knows what the President will do?"

"I am sure no one does. Mr. Hayes, as I said before, is too cautious and careful for that. President Hayes has two distinguished traits—obstinacy and cautiousness. He is, without exception, the most cautious man that ever occupied the Presidential Chair, and consequently would not be led into announcing his determination on such an important question beforehand. He has a habit, too, of shirking the responsibility of everything he can on his Cabinet, and he will call a meeting of the Cabinet before he decides on his course in this matter. I don't believe he has arrived at any decision yet, and could not have told any one what he was going to do."

"In the event of the President signing the Army bill, do you think the Republicans will drop the sectional question and take up the financial issue?"

"No, they'll never give up the sectional question as long as they can hold to it, and think they can make anything by it."

"The dispatches from Washington to-day intimate that if President Hayes signs the bill John Sherman and the financial question will be taken up?"

"That's a mistake. The Republican party did not take up the sectional question again until after mature deliberation, and they will not let it drop in a hurry. They wouldn't go into a Presidential campaign on any financial issue, they want the "bloody shirt" for that. Even if Mr. Hayes signed the Army bill they will go on fighting all bills and legislation introduced by Democrats to the bitter end. You can make up your mind they are going to keep the "bloody shirt" waving as long as they can. You can expect to see it pretty well flaunted in the coming campaign.

At this point the Colonel was called away and the interview ended.

Ghosts.

Not Colonel Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real *human* ghosts. Ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are now simply the "ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them, and inquire the cause of all this change, they repeat the old, old story, "a cold," "neglected cough," "catarrh," "overwork," or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint" and "constipation," with unsuccessful physicians and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" *in all stages*. For if the lungs be half wasted away, or there be a cancerous complication no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequaled pectoral and blood purifier. It speedily cures the most aggravated cough or cold, and in its early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all irregularities of the stomach and liver, it readily cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers, "bunches," or tumors. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, after eminent physicians had failed. For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

EKOWE RELIEVED.

The British, After Several Desperate Battles Rescue Col. Pearson.

Loss of the English Variously Estimated Between 300 and 500, and the Zulus at 2,500.

Both the Invading and Zulu Armies Display Great Heroism

COL. PEARSON RELIEVED.

THE BRITISH VICTORIOUS AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING.

London, April 22.—A dispatch from Gingleiova, South Africa, April 7, says: "The relief column, on reaching here on the first inst., was informed of the advance of great masses of the enemy. The troops at once formed at La Ager and strengthened their intrenchments. At four o'clock in the morning the Zulus appeared, skirmishing on the right of the rifles and the naval brigade on the northeast. We first engaged a large force which appeared on the surrounding heights. The Zulus fought bravely, advancing within thirty yards of our intrenchments. The attack lasted nearly an hour when the Zulus retreated precipitately, followed by mounted infantry and native contingent.

"On April 3d, the relief column, under Lord Chelmsford, started for Ekowe. It was composed of the Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth regiments, six companies of the Ninety-first marines, two rocket companies, one gatling gun, two nine pounders, mounted infantry and Dunn's scouts. The rest of the column remained to guard the baggage. Mounted natives and volunteers led the way. No Zulus were seen. After a successful march of fifteen miles, Colonel Pearson with a few companies of the Ninety-ninth and the seamen of the active service were met at five o'clock. The force reached Ekowe at 9:30. The garrison had plenty of food. There were a hundred sick and thirty dead. Lieut. Evelyn of Buffs, and Lieut. Davidson of the Ninety-ninth, were dead from fever. The camp was very strong.

"On April 4th, Colonel Pearson marched for Tugela, and on April 5th Lord Chelmsford started for Gingleiova. In consequence of a false alarm pickets fired into the buts. Dunn's scouts returning, the Sixtieth fell back at their approach in disorder. One scout was killed and nine wounded. Five men of the Sixtieth were also wounded. Of thirty-four whites wounded remaining at Gingleiova one has died, sixteen are dangerously and twelve severely wounded. A new entrenchment camp will be formed. Part of the force is returning to Tugela. The Zulus lost twelve hundred in the engagement."

During the investment, 28 men died, and 128 were put on the sick list. Ekowe has been totally evacuated. [This evacuation is understood in London to be Col. Pearson's garrison.]

PAROLE'S THIRD.

THE AMERICAN HORSE WINS THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.

London, April 23.—Parole, at Epsom to-day, won the great Metropolitan stakes. Castlereagh was the only other entry that faced the starter.

Castlereagh took the lead and drew away three or four lengths, when he tried to bolt, but soon righted and led till entering the straight. Here Parole drew up and came out in the last hundred yards and won in a canter. Time, four minutes and forty-three seconds.

RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS MADE.

London, April 23.—Two thousand persons have been arrested at St. Petersburg the last few days. Persons suspected of complicity in the murder of Governor Krapotoine, and the attempt on General Drenteln have been arrested in Warsaw and Plenesk respectively. The Czar, who until lately drove out unattended, now has his carriage surrounded by Cossacks.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

Persian troops from Meshed are marching towards the Afghan frontier.

The flood in the river Moskva, Russia, which caused suspension of railway traffic, has commenced to subside.

At a meeting of the merchants held on the Bourse in Hamburg yesterday, it was resolved to petition the Reichstag against the different duties and raising tariffs except for a revenue.

A dispatch from London says, the steamer Humboldt fell in with the Gladaolus, Capt. Williams, which was water-logged, and rescued one man. All the rest were washed overboard.

A circular has been addressed to various organizations of miners throughout Great Britain, asking them to send representatives to the Congress in Yorkshire in May, to decide upon the advisability of stopping all mining for four or five weeks, so as to lessen the output.

The Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon was formally opened to the three hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the birth of the poet, with a performance of "Much Ado About Nothing." A brilliant audience was present. The town was gaily decorated with flags and crowded with visitors notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Day Occupied in Both Houses in Discussing Appropriation Bills.

Able Speeches in the Senate and House in Favor of Repeal—Weakness of Arguments of Republicans Pointed Out.

SENATE.

Washington, April 23.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department in relation to the payment of certain claims of colored soldiers.

The Wallace resolution proposing to repeal the standing order of the Senate regulating the appointment of subordinate officers of the Senate was next taken up, and the amendment submitted yesterday by Pendleton was discussed. The amendment is in these words: "And is acceptable to the majority of the Senators." This would make the Edmunds' amendment read: "That in the opinion of the Senate to be correct, and the safe transaction of the business of the Senate is materially dependent on retaining in its service a corps of experienced, well trained and diligent officers, and this can only be done by security in their respective positions so long as they continue faithful in the discharge of their duties, and are acceptable to the majority of the Senators."

Mr. Edmunds (Rep. Vt.) said this was a surprising turn to give this question. What was meant by acceptable? Did it mean in respect to whisky or snuff or tobacco or Graham bread, &c.?

Pendleton's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep. Vt.) offered an amendment prohibiting the removal of any Union soldier unless for cause, the same to be subject to the approval of the Vice President. A sharp discussion ensued which was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour.

ARMY BILL DEBATE.

The discussion of the Army bill was then resumed, Mr. Williams of Kentucky, addressing the Senate.

Mr. Williams (Dem. Ky.) said, before proceeding to the merits of the bill, he wished to say a few soothing words to his friends of the other side who had expressed alarm at the presence of Confederate brigadiers on the floor of the Senate. One might think from their speeches that there was doubt as to whether or not the war for the Union had been a success. He and his side held the deliberate opinion (and their experience gave their opinion considerable weight) that the war had been a great success, and no better evidence thereof could be had than this very presence here of these brigadiers. He wished the people of the North had been animated by the same wise policy as their Southern brethren, and sent their gallant soldiers to be their representatives, because if the questions growing out of the war had been left for solution to the brave men who fought the war, the return of prosperity and the approach of reconciliation would have been hastened. It was not belligerents, but those who staid at home and made money out of the misery of their country, who now threw stumbling blocks in the way of good feeling by creating false issues.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Fla.) argued there was nothing revolutionary in the proposed legislation, as Congress had a right under the Constitution to prescribe that the army should not be used for political purposes at the polls.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) asked Mr. Blaine if it were not true, that, within the last three days, an acquittal had been ordered by the presiding judge in Charleston county, in a case depending on just such evidence as that just read.

Mr. Blaine said he believed there had been a dismissal upon a flaw in the indictment.

Mr. Butler insisted it was on the evidence.

Mr. Blaine said he would recur to that hereafter, and went on to allude to the idea that this amendment was contrary to the clause of the Constitution giving every man a right to carry arms. Would it be said, he asked, that arms could be carried everywhere and always, in the jury box, on the bench, or in the Senate? There has never been a free election, he continued, in five Southern States he could name since the Democratic party got into power. There was no more a free election in South Carolina for this Congress, than there would be in a mob of roughs, who should capture the polls in the lower districts of New York city. The elections in that State had been mere travesties on elections.

Mr. Butler asked if the election laws were not on the statute books when these travesties were carried on?

Mr. Blaine admitted that they were, but said supervisors and marshals had been mobbed and Federal authorities defied. He based his statement on the testimony before the committee already referred to.

Mr. Butler denounced the testimony as false, so far as it related to South Carolina, and said juries in his State had sustained his assertions.

Yes, said Mr. Blaine, and a jury in Louisiana did something or the other. There was a peaceful election there too, only forty or fifty men slaughtered, and a jury acquitted some of the murderers.

Mr. Jonas (Dem. La.) asked leave to explain about trials in Louisiana. They were upon the very testimony now referred to. Juries were obtained under the test oath, the United States District Attorney conducted the cases, using reports of the Teller Committee as a guide in questioning witnesses and the accused were acquitted, showing that the testimony was worthless.

Mr. Blaine said the acquittal of one man or a party of men did not alter the fact that numbers of murders were committed a fact admitted by Governor Nicholls himself. The gentleman's logic was like that of the man accused of theft, who brought witnesses to swear that they did not see him steal. Somebody did commit murder, even if these particular persons did not.

Mr. Blaine then read testimony showing that the Republicans were not fairly represented among the Commissioners of Elections appointed under the State law in South Carolina by Governor Hampton, and that persons appointed as Republicans were really Democrats in disguise.

Mr. Butler said he personally knew Republican Commissioners in Charleston county and asked if Blaine would deny that Col. Montgomery, one of them, was a Republican Montgomery, he said, was for two years or more presiding officer of the Republican State Senate.

Mr. Blaine said he did not know anything about Montgomery, but would give way to the Senator from Colorado who did.

Thereupon Mr. Teller (Rep. Col.), read from the testimony before his committee showing that while Montgomery had once been a Republican, he had ceased to act with Republicans, and that the Board of Commissioners, of which he was one, had solemnly passed a resolution that no Republican manager of elections should be appointed.

Mr. Butler said he could not answer for the political character of men proclaiming to be Republicans.

Mr. Blaine then enlarged on the concentration of polling places in South Carolina, making it necessary for voters in some cases to travel twenty to thirty miles to vote. He said the testimony showed a systematic and wilful fraud upon the right of suffrage; yet there was a great cry about intimidation by troops, and the gentleman from Delaware had talked about walking through files of troops to vote. Perhaps he had done so during the war, when President Lincoln thought Delaware would bear a little watching, but nothing he (Blaine) had yet heard contradicted his previous belief, that no Senator had seen troops at the polls since the war.

Mr. Butler—I have seen it.

Mr. Saulsbury (Dem, Del.) here rose and defended the loyalty of Delaware against Blaine's insinuation.

Mr. Blaine said he was not arraigning the loyalty of that State, and was referring to the other Senator from Delaware (Bayard) as having passed by soldiers to vote.

BLAINE AND THURMAN.

The interruptions having become frequent, the presiding officer (Thurman) called for order, and insisted upon the observance of the rules requiring members to address the chair for permission to interrupt a speaker. The observance of the rule would expedite business and preserve order.

Mr. Blaine said if the presiding officer would permit him, he would say from some acquaintance with the conduct of business in deliberative bodies, that for a presiding officer to go through a series of recognitions, questions and answers, every time there was a slight interruption was rather calculated to obstruct than facilitate business.

The Presiding Officer—It certainly interrupts a spicy dialogue but does not obstruct the regular order of proceedings.

Mr. Blaine—The rules do not contemplate that the Presiding Officer shall take part in a spicy dialogue.

There were some smiles over this episode.

Mr. Blaine then said there had been a good deal of what he might call chassezing around a certain historical fact and Senators from New Jersey (Randolph) and Maryland (Groome), who were the very ones who had the most reason to recall it, seemed to have conveniently forgotten to remember, or remembered to forget in their remarks. He meant the order by the present Democratic Governor of New Jersey when he was a Major General in the United States army, breaking up the Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. Randolph (Dem. N. J.) said Gen. McClellan was then acting under the orders of his superiors, and did his duty as a faithful soldier. That such orders were possible was a strong argument against the laws under which they could be given.

Mr. Blaine said there was no evidence that McClellan acted under orders from his superiors. It remained for the gentleman from New Jersey (Randolph) to substantiate that statement.

Mr. Groome (Dem. Md.), obtained permission to make a statement. He said he had mentioned in a former speech the arrest of the Maryland Legislature in 1861, and condemned that outrage. It was peculiarly unjustifiable in view of the fact that before arrest, the Legislature had, by a vote of 53 to 13 adopted the report of its Committee on Federal Relations, against secession. He added that he would protest against such outrages whether committed by Democrats or Republicans.

Mr. Blaine said that, as no Democrat seemed to have cared to quote Gen. McClellan's letter of instructions to his subordinate officers, he would do so himself. He then read the letter.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) contended that General McClellan's action was based on orders of the Secretary of War to General Banks, but Mr. Blaine said Banks was a subordinate officer to McClellan.

Mr. Morgan called Mr. Blaine's attention to Secretary Cameron's order to General Banks, dated September 1, 1861, in which he instructed him that the passage of a secession ordinance by the Legislature of Maryland must be arrested.

THE HEATED DEBATE,

And What it has Panned Out for the Radicals.

The Bloody Shirt to be Hauled in and Financial Issues Presented.

[Cincinatti Enquirer Special.]

After a heated political debate of more than two weeks in the House and seven days in the Senate, the political situation is no clearer to-day than it was when the contest opened. One thing, however, is painfully apparent to the Republicans, and that is that the cry of revolution has fallen flat upon the people who are not to be excited with the goblin of a new rebellion; and so far as any of the Republican leaders can assert to the contrary, it has not had the effect of whipping the President into the Stalwart attitude besought and almost demanded of him by his party. Two weeks ago no Republican of any prominence had any doubt that Hayes would veto the Army bill. Not a few of them now have any serious doubt that he will not sign it. The more the Republican position is debated and agitated, the more untenable has it become. Arguments have given way to sophistry. Indeed, no argument has been advanced by the Republicans, the sole burden and tenor of the speeches made from their standpoint being merely the revival of sectional issues and drawing a Stalwart line for the President to toe. If the apathy which is now noticeable on the part of the leaders of the party indicates anything, it is that some move must be made to gain the ground lost should the President sign the Army bill. There have been frequent conferences of late—not in the nature of caucuses, but quiet gatherings of the managers—to map out some plan to get out of the awkward dilemma the party finds itself in. It is believed now that Secretary Sherman's recent financial exploit will be used to abandon the Stalwart position, and plant the Republican banner once more on the financial issues. The shrewder politicians are beginning to see that about the only glory gained by maintaining a Stalwart position accrues to Grant, and that the result of making a campaign on that basis means his nomination to lead the hosts. Hence the desire to drop dead issues and take up the more vital ones of finance and the currency. The plans henceforward will be to magnify the financial operations of Secretary Sherman. If Hayes signs the Army bill the Stalwart plan of campaign will be abandoned, and the Republicans will make their financial record, with John Sherman as the standard-bearer.

STOVES AND RANGES.

A Large Assortment at Graff, Hugus & Co.'s—New and Beautiful Designs Introduced—Prices Low.

Messrs Graff, Hugus & Co., the extensive and widely known manufacturers of stoves, ranges, grate fronts, fiery furnace, etc., offer special inducements this spring to their hosts of patrons and the public generally. It is unnecessary to dwell on the high standing of this firm and the large trade they now enjoy, as these stand undisputed. The only purpose of this article is to remand the public that the firm have, at their warerooms, 206 and 208 Liberty street, such a variety of their own manufactures that all who call can make such selection as will meet their every requirement, including both the character of the article and the prices.

In the line of ranges the firm are unexcelled. Attention is directed to their portable ranges, which for beauty of construction, serviceability and durability have no peer in the market. They are all mounted first class, have nickel knobs, mica fronts, tin lined oven doors, cut tops, vibrating, revolving sifting cinder grates and all other qualities and improvements that go to make up all the requisites of a first class range. The ranges, as well as the stoves magufactured by this firm are of such sizes that some are adapted for dwellings while others are designed for hotels, restaurants, public institutions, etc. Their ranges are splendid bakers, ovens can be heated easily, are well adapted for cooking, have automatic shelves, etc.

In the line of stoves the firm have also done all that an exacting public could demand. Their make of stoves are of such variety as to be adapted to any room in a dwelling, churches, public institutions, etc. They have stoves that are specially adapted for cooking, also those for laundry purposes, powerful heaters, and in brief suited for all the purposes for which they are made. They have very neat parlor stoves, stoves for offices, etc. Without attempting any further enumerations, as no adequate idea can be obtained by any one without a careful inspection of the manufactures of this firm, so great is the variety. An invitation is extended to all to call and see for themselves.

In the line of mantels, grates and a variety of articles in their line they cannot be excelled.

As to prices they are low, owing to the facilities the firm have and the large patronage they enjoy. It is due as much to their low figures, as their variety of stock that has enabled the firm to build up such a large trade. Inducements are offered not only to those buying a single stove but to those who purchase at wholesale as well. The trade will find it to their interest to patronze this house, as by buying either in small or large quantities, extra inducements can be had.

Rob on Hayes.

(Chicago Times.)

Ingersoll's experience with men who are not quite stable in their religious convictions is said not to be altogether pleasant. Shortly after the Cincinnati nomination Hayes at his home in Columbus charmed Mr. Ingersoll with the warmth of his protestation that as to churches and bibles and things he was of Bob's mind exactly. Ingersoll fancied that another Jefferson was to occupy the White House, and went into the canvass for him with might and main. He winked, it is said, when Hayes plodded Sunday after Sunday to the Foundry church; was a trifle staggered when he noted a contribution of $100 from Hayes toward the fund of said church, and was wholly convinced of Hayes' bigotry and insincerity when he wouldn't give Bob the German mission because the Methodist didn't think him orthodox.

HARRISBURG.

A Breeze Raised by Members on Account of Refusal of State Treasurer to Pay Balance of Their Salaries.

THE OIL TAX.

Harrisburg, April 23.—The feeling on the oil tax has undergone considerable change. At first the number who wanted oil in bulk taxed far outnumbered those who favored a tax on all new wells, but as the matter has been explained, their hostility to the rig tax has changed. They have labored under a disadvantage in which the Producers were in part to blame for they said no tax at all on oil. Now they see the danger and the ruin with a tax of ten cents a barrel and seek to avoid it by a tax on new rigs. Petitions and letters are now coming in from the producers and well owners favoring the new well tax.

THE SMITH'S FERRY DISTRICT

was heard from this morning. Representative Bradford of Beaver, in whose district the Smith's Ferry field is, still thinks that a tax on derricks or on new wells would be injurious to the people of Beaver county. He thinks it would drive all the poor men engaged in putting down new wells. That it would stop development, and that he cannot see his way out if he goes in on that kind of legislation. He received a petition this morning from the producers at Smith's Ferry signed by all or nearly all of the well owners of that locality. A paragraph from the paper will give its bearing:

"A tax on new wells," reads the petition, "while affording the needed revenue to the Commonwealth, would so curtail production as to advance the price of oil to a point that would bring prosperity to all engaged directly or indirectly in the business, and add millions of dollars to the wealth of the State. There are thousands of men employed in the production of oil, whose wages, owing to the low price of oil, have been reduced to a point that will hardly keep them from actual want, and any legislation that will tend to relieve them will be right and proper. On the other hand any tax on oil produced and in tank will only serve to further depress the business and add to the already existing misery."

The Oil City *Derrick* has just been laid upon the desks of the members, with a marked article which concludes as follows:

"A tax on the product in bulk means decreased values, smaller profits, desolation and ruin."

"A license fee on rigs will bring increase in values, addition to the wealth of the oil regions and the State, prosperity and good times."

Thus you see that both sides of the tax question are being canvassed here. From the present drift of it, the rig tax seems to be gaining, but members of the Legislature are so tender about anything that will strike the voters. They have such a dutiful regard for human adherence that, although they may acknowledge the justice of a measure, they will often vote on the other side for fear the people will not understand it. They often take the people for some kind of a wild, unreasoning animal. The people read the newspapers and are closer upon what is right and what is wrong than many of them suppose. People weigh a man pretty accurately when they go about it. You can't fool them much. They get a man down to his average proper worth, and any one who thinks they don't, has got a very useful lesson in arithmetic to learn, for when he gets through counting the number of people who don't agree with him, he will have totted up a pretty fat column of figures.

THE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL

was debated to-day. It is a threadbare subject to all but those directly interested. Graham of Butler, made a very sensible speech on the subject. Lish Davis threw up a little froth and fire works on behalf of the railroads. Doyle of Huntingdon, the slow spoken theologian who comes fresh from the circuit of the United Brethren to the House of Representatives, stuck some sharp questions at Davis and read a stave or two from the new constitution. Then the discussion drifted into whether the Legislature was carrying out the provisions of the new Constitution. It was the general opinion that neither this Legislature or any other had made any great efforts to make laws in conformity with its provisions.

NO MORE PAY.

There is considerable squealing in the House this morning on account of the refusal of the State Treasurer to pay the balance of the members' salaries. They have, all of them, received $750 on account, and the Treasurer thinks that the schools have been behind for over a year and the othe State institutions refused, that the jolly law maker should take a little of that medicine, too, in order to bring them to a realizing sense of the present condition of the State finances. The outside clamor has forced this state of affairs. Complaints have gone in from all quarters about paying members in advance, and leaving the schools behind. There has been paid out $239,000 on account of the salaries and expenses of the present Legislature, and its expenses will run up close to half a million dollars if they set out the 150 days. Nothing has happened this session which has served half so well to waken them up to the situation as this stoppage of their own pay. Some want a little money to pay their taxes; some to use at home on other matters; others I guess to buy poker-chips—as the wants of a member of the Legislature are very multifarious. Well, they cannot draw any more money till the end of the session, and not then unless they rig some law by which a little money will find its way in there. The members generally agree that the action of the Treasurer is right, but mighty inconvenient.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONGER AND STEPHENS.

Dreadful Things That Might Have Happened But Did Not.

The Ferocious Conger and the Mild Mannered Georgian.

(N. Y. Herald Special.)

But for the moderation and good temper of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, there might nave been a painful scene in the House on Wednesday. The honorable and ferocious Mr. Conger of Michigan, who has been itching for a fight ever since the session began, and has made himself the laughing stock of the House on several occasions by his braggadocio airs, has shown symptoms of mild insanity ever since he failed to fix a quarrel and prospective duel on Mr. Sparks of Illinois, about ten days ago. The wildness of his eyes and the restlessness of his body, his constant habit of jumping up out of his seat, walking about the isle with a truculent air and shouting "I object" at at every stage of business, have led a good many people to the suspicion that he is not entirely in his right mind. A medical gentleman in the galleries, after watching him closely the other day, declared that Mr. Conger acted very much like a dog in the incipient stages of hydrophobia, and went home hoping he would not bite anybody. The country visitors in the gallery regularly point him out as the man whe has been selected by the Republican party to scare the Confederate brigadiers, and he is an object of wonder and admiration to the simple-hearted colored people who frequent the galleries on cold and rainy days and who devoutly believe that Mr. Conger was nothing less than a major general in the last war. His friends, however, give the most positive assurances that Mr. Conger is not insane; they say it is only his way and that he does not mean anything and that nobody needs to be frightened.

This is what Mr. Stephens apparently thinks. The ancient Georgian, who is in a robust condition of health for him, and now weighs, they say, nearly fifty-seven pounds, sits habitually in an invalid's wheeled-chair in front of the Speaker's desk. He attempted to introduce to-day a measure very much needed all over the country—a bill directing the Treasury to exchange subsidiary silver for legal tender notes in sums of $10—and it was hoped by sensible persons of both parties that this bill, which has been urgently demanded by business men all over the country for many months, would have passed at once; but no sooner had poor Mr. Stephens raised his voice than poor Mr. Conger flung back his head and began to roll his eyes and champ his jaws, and the colored people in the gallery were in a minute in a state of intense excitement. They compared, as well as they could at that distance, the size of Mr. Conger's mouth and Mr. Stephen's body, and plainly expected to see the Georgia statesman bodily bolted by the irate Conger.

Mr. Stephens, sitting inoffensively in his chair, moved that his bill be referred. "I object," shouted Mr. Conger, starting to his feet in great agitation, and thereupon made a point of order. The House now began to be as deeply alarmed for Mr. Stephens' safety as were the galleries. Mr. Conger's voice was raised higher and higher, and his agitation became extreme. If the visitor who believed him subject to hydrophobia had seen him then he would have called at once for a featherbed. Mr. Stephens went on calmly to explain the position of his bill, and remarked that if he had been compelled to resort to the tedious method of introducing the bill through the petition box, no person, perhaps, was more responsible than the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger); for that gentleman had on last Monday obstructed the introduction of bills. At this Mr. Conger advanced upon him in apparently uncontrolable fury and demanded whether Mr. Stephens intended to charge him with an obstruction of business not within the legitimate province of any member of the House.

Mr. Stephens (courageously)—I did not.

Mr. Conger (with reckless ferocity, taking the measure of Mr. Stephens' body with his eyes as though he really meant to swallow him)—Then, though I esteem the venerable gentleman from Georgia, I would advise him to use his terms more carefully.

Mr. Stephens (with great self possession, fixing Mr. Conger with his eyes—In what way?

Mr. Conger (still with great ferocity, but evidently a little crowded by Mr. Stephens' undaunted appearance)—When the gentleman speaks of my obstruction as though I violated any rule, even the great respect I have for him will not allow me to keep quiet.

Mr. Stephens (still fixing and now evidently subduing Conger by the power of his eye)—I did not mean to say that the gentleman violated any rule. He did, however, obstruct the offering of bills last Monday (according to the rules, I grant), and while he was obstructing one door——

Mr. Conger (at last reduced to submission) here interrupted in a crestfallen manner, and said in a whining voice:—"I ask the Speaker if that is a proper expression to use about a member of this House when he acts strictly within the rules of the House, and if it is not objectionable and (if I may use the expression) unparliamentary?"

The Speaker now interfered. Mr. Conger slunk back to his seat, and, so far as can be ascertained this evening, he has not sent a challenge to Mr. Stephens. At one time during his spasm of fury it was thought he would invite the Georgian to a duel there and then, and Mr. Stephens' friends say he is not the man to refuse a challenge. Indeed, the Georgian's appearance to-day was that of undaunted courage, and although it is well known that most of the Confederate brigadiers in both Houses are extremely alarmed at Mr. Conger and indisposed to meet him even on the street for fear of consequences, it is evident that in Mr. Stephens he has at last met his match, and that the reign of terror he was establishing on the Democratic side will perhaps go no further. But it is an open secret that the rebel brigadiers have had serious notions of resigning in a body and going home unless some way could be found to curb the headlong ferocity of Conger.

A CLERICAL STALWART.

Where Pious War-Whoops is Founded on a Lie.

The Murdered Preachers of Bloody Arkansas.

[Chicago Times of Tuesday.]

Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL D., a member of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, for several years pastor of the Trinity Methodist church in Chicago and President of the Northwestern university at Chicago and editor of *The New York Christian Advocate* publishes in the *Advocate* of the 10th inst., over a page of editorial matter from Dr. Fowler of vituperation of the South and the Democracy, and calling upon President Hayes to stand for the liberation of the nation, as it rests with him alone to save the country by vetoing the appropriation bills passed by Congress, which Dr. Fowler terms "monsters seeking the destruction of the government." Among the several venomous and atrocious articles in Dr Fowler's paper of the 10th inst., is the following: It double discounts anything ever manufactured, and I would suggest, that, if Dr. Fowler is continued as editor of *The Advocate*, the "bloody shirt party" use that paper as a campaign document next year. But to the extract: "We have just received a letter from one of our leading ministers in Arkansas, a man of most absolute integrity and sound judgment, a man not easily excited, that another assassination has taken off one of our ministers. Rev. W. M. Todd, recently appointed to the charge of our work in Brinkley, Ark., was waylaid and shot in cold blood, while returning from church on the evening of March 27. His only offense was preaching the gospel of Christ. The same letter also informs us that Rev. I G. Pollard, P. E of the White River district of Little Rock conference, has also been cast into prison for the same offense. Brother Pollard was also guilty of rising out of the ignorance of Arkansas some years ago and pressing his way to Evanston, where he secured a fair preparation for his work. He is an energetic, heroic, devoted man. Comment on these crimes is unnecessary. With the return of power to the old rebels we must expect the old crimes and murders and assassinations. Buel is likely to have his crown shared by other heroes.

"If the government of the United States is not able to protect citizens in the work of instructing and saving the ignorant and sinful, then it demonstrates that it has lost its right to exist This work of assassination must be stopped. If Hayes cannot protect citizens with the army that was at first decimated by rebel bullets, and is now starved by rebel ballots in Congress, he will not find it difficult to find other armies where Mr. Lincoln found his help. Ask, and ye shall receive.

We are tired of these assassinations. We are the ones who now need reconciling. A leading man in the majority party said when he read this letter from Little Rock: "The northern Democrats will need reconciling." What we demand is, that our ministers and members, in the peaceful prosecution of their work shall be protected."

Now the above, as hundreds and thousands of other southern "outrage articles" have been, was made out of whole cloth. There is not one word of truth in it, but on the contrary the ministers named have been following their vocation peacefully and quietly, and have not been molested. Dr. Benjamin St. James Fry, editor of *The Central Christian Advocate*, of St. Louis, has letters from both Mr. Todd and Mr. Pollard, dated the 31 inst., ordering books and speaking cheerfully and hopefully of their prospects and work. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, there are hundreds and thousands of Methodist and other well-meaning people who will go down to their graves with the firm belief that Rev. W. M. Todd was shot in cold blood by the rebels of Arkansas for proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ, and that Rev. I. G. Pollars, a presiding elder, was cast into prison for the same offense, simply because Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D. editor of *The New York Christian Advocate*, proclaim it as a fact in the editorial columns of his paper. And I doubt not if scores and hundreds of other as bloodthirsty and cruel deeds that have been charged as happening in the Suth were investigated that they would prove to be as false as this. "O shame where is thy blush!"

JUDGE JACKSON BOGGS.

Death of a Prominent Democratic Jurist.

Sketch of His Life—Meeting of the Armstrong Bar.

Hon. Jackson Boggs, President Judge of the district composed of Armstrong county, died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence, in Kittanning, on Saturday morning, the 19th inst. This announcement on Saturday was the cause of much surprise and most profound sorrow among the people by whom the Judge was best known. For some time previous he had been confined to his home on account of some indisposition but considered himself quite recovered, and on the day before his death had been out as usual among his friends. There was nothing unusual in his condition when he retired on Friday evening. Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning his family were awakened by an unusual cry. Upon examination they found him unable to speak, after which in a very few minutes he died.

Judge Boggs was born in Allegheny county, near Pittsburgh, April 18, 1818, and had consequently just completed his sixty-first year. In 1842 he went to Kittanning, where he taught school and read law, and was admitted to practice some time in 1845. He was actively engaged in practicing law from that time until his election as Judge, being considered in the later years of his practice among the foremost attorneys of Western Pennsylvania. Upon the adopion of the new Constitution Armstrong county was made a separate Judicial district having been detached from the district of Judge Logan who lives in Westmoreland county. There was thus a vacancy in the new district. Prior to this Judge Boggs had always taken a lively interest in politics, but had never been a candidate for any office. In the contest for the judgeship following the formation of this new district he became the Democratic candidate and was elected by a large majority. Judge Boggs was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the recent Pittsburgh convention. A number of the delegates to that convention were, in fact, instructed for him, among them being the delegates from his own and the adjoining counties. He did not make an active canvas for the nomination, however, preferring for the time, at least, to attend to the duties of the office he then filled.

In the five years he has been on the bench he has made a singularly good record, only having been reversed by the Supreme Court twice in that time. He leaves, moreover, a well earned reputation for honesty and fair dealing. No man in this part of the State enjoys to a greater extent than he did the affection and confidence of the common people. He was entirely plain and unaffected in his manner, was kind hearted and generous to a fault, and had naturally such a genial and sociable disposition as readily made him on good terms with all classes. His death will be very generally and deeply lamented.

At a meeting of the bar called on Saturday for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral, Edward S. Golden, Esq., presided, and addressed the members of the bar as follows:

"Yesterday as I was coming to my office I met Judge Boggs as he was coming home after spending the day with his daughter, Mrs. Reynolds. On taking his hand and inquiring in regard to his health, he said he was getting well: that he would go to work on Monday morning and dispose of all matters pending before him. I said to him do not hurry yourself. We, members of the bar, want you to get well and if you feel unable to hold the argument court on the 28th of April, we would prefer to have it adjourned. He thanked me but said he had no doubt he would be able to hold the court. Before the dawn of the following day, however, the brave spirit of Jackson Boggs had taken its departure and we are here to-day to mourn his loss. I have known Judge Boggs long and well. He was my school teacher in early life, for many years my fellow member of the bar, and of late the presiding Judge of the county. No man ever possessed more energy, industry and courage. He was true to duty in every relation in life. True as a lawyer, as a judge and citizen, and more true and affectionate as husband and father. What a lesson is found to us in his death! Especially to me it comes with many sad memories. My contemporaries, Calhoon, Cantwell, Donnelly, Finney, Crawford and many others are all gone and I am alone as their representative with you, many of you, my students and professional children, and upon you I must lean, as the sun of my professional life casts its shadows far in the East." Our lessons of this kind are many. May they show us the importance of forgetting animosities and troubles, and of living better and higher lives."

TO BE HANGED.

Frank Small Sentenced to Death—New Trial Refused.

Saturday was the day fixed for the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Frank Small, convicted of the murder C. R. Jacoby. Counsel for the defense waived their argument and the court overruled the motion. Subsequently the prisoner was brought up for sentence. When asked if he had anything to say for himself, he replied that he had not. Judge Kirkpatrick then sentenced him to be hung on such a day as the Governor should fix in his warrant. Small received the sentence with the same indifference displayed by him since his arrest.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.
ap19:2W

Blessings for Logan.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

We bless the Lord for Senator Logan. Before Logan had closed his great speech, on the day before yesterday, there was not a Confederate Brigadier to be seen on the Southern side of the Chamber, and in fact there were not many Republicans on the other side. We knew Logan could put ten thousand to flight.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

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DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT,

Surgeon Dentist, having removed to these fine and centrally located offices, is now prepared to serve his numerous patrons with more satisfaction, owing to his greatly increased facilities. Office hours from 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

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For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

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POND'S EXTRACT	.50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
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Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

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L. S. L.

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1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
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5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prize of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000
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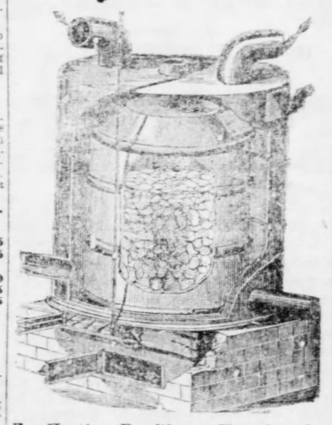

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An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

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"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positive effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and restoring its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy a scarcely with no perceptible discharge, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs which soon restores the lost vigor and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confirmation of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, so much desired by many, and long lost or dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are not used in these pastilles, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of curing and removing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon which quacks prey with their useless nostrums and Big Fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $2.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure in severe cases) $3.—Three boxes lasting three full months with treatment to restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and fitted for the duties of life, exactly as if never affected.)

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A new and valuable Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A complete Womanhood, Selection of wife, Courtship, Betrothal and Marriage explained, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Secret Vices, Abused and Matrimony explained, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Source of Reproduction explained, Laws of Marriage, Laws of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, Pregnancy and cure, etc., etc.

Also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse (the secret habit of youth), and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Dizziness, making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and confidential reading, and should be in the hands of every man as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and is 600 pages, fine engravings, 100 prescriptions, Price $1.00, Postpaid. Sent sealed for $1. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Cough

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Both Houses Occupied in Discussing Appropriation Bills.

Voorhees Depicts the Evils of Federal Inteference at Elections.

Able Arguments Made in Both Houses in Favor of Repealing the Obnoxious Laws.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—On the expiration of the morning hour the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. MORGAN said hereafter he intended to speak in vindication of the attitude of the Southern members of Congress, which had been the object of much unjust aspersion. The South was not responsible for the existence of the question now agitating the public. He had considered it best at present to yield to his friend from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. VOORHEES called attention to what he feared was not generally realized, namely, that Federal interference extended not only to Congressional, but to all State and local elections. The American citizens, by thus having overseers put over them, were reduced to the condition of slaves. The protection of the ballot box had been wrested from proper local officers and given to corrupt Federal officers. The spirit that dictated this law was the distrust of the people and their capacity for self-government under free elections. The whole power of the Constitution was thus perverted.

The people would resent this insulting tyranny when the facts should be clearly presented to them and the righteous sense of resistance would spring up in their breast. He hoped the people would read this law until it should become an abhorrence to the public mind. There was no American who was not liable to arrest for no other reason than that existing, in the mind of a supervisor or deputy-marshal thus placing every person's liberty at the mercy of party malice or hate. Every ruffian acting in such capacity was to determine a man's rights at the polls. The Constitution plainly guarded a citizen in all his personal rights, but that instrument was violated by the arrest and imprisonment of citizens on insufficient warrant by malicious spies and informers. If the Constitution sanctioned such practices, it would be proof that those who framed it were not interested in free government, and that the fathers who achieved our independence had failed of their great purposes. The spirit that produced this law was like that which preceded the French revolution and caused the fires of the revolution to break forth, and which made every citizen tremble with the fear of a blow in the dark. It emanated from the spirit that ruled in Venice, where the look of suspicion was more to be dreaded than the blow of a dagger, and doomed the victim to walk the Bridge of Sighs to prison and a wretched death. Charles I. lost his throne, and George III. his rule in America for less evils than those inflicted by some of our Federal laws. All history showed the danger and injustice of leaving the means for usurping liberty on the statute books. Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon I. were not slow to secure a sovereign power when the people left their laws to pave the way to despotism. We were not at a loss to conjecture what could be done with the laws to which he had referred and which had been enforced over our liberties to an extent to which would force any people to revolt except the serfs of Russia.

In order to show abuses committed on suffrage he referred to the city of New York, where acts had been committed which brought shame and disgrace to the whole country. John Davenport was chief supervisor, the autocrat of the ballot box. He, with his cohorts, intimidated voters from going to the polls, and thousands remained away rather than place themselves in the way of lawless prosecution. The deputy marshals and supervisors were Federal Ku-Klux, organized to intimidate freemen and cheat them of their rights. What happened in New York might occur elsewhere. No man would say that such a statute should longer continue in force.

Mr. Voorhees implored the American people not to forget that their liberties are trampled under foot with scorn and contempt.

He then proceeded to another branch of law on the subject of popular elections. The President in certain cases being authorized to employ the land and naval forces at the polls. Under the vague pretext of keeping the peace, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, could give such orders as would tend to crush the liberties of the country after the manner of Cæsar, Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Less. Like them, the President could send out his emissaries to stir up trouble in the South and thus a pretext found for the employment of the army in that section. The President was the judge of the numbers of troops he would employ, and under the present laws he might order ships to New York and New Orleans on election days to overawe the people simply under the pretence of keeping peace at the polls.

Mr. Voorhees next alluded to the Civil Rights bill of 1869, under which he said the President could use the army anywhere under pretence of enforcing its provisions, there being placed under the power of the President, a range of subjects as extensive as the rights of man under a free constitution. The vast scope of this law placed absolute power in the hands of one man. There was not a phase of human affairs in the States and Territories that could not be interfered with by the army. Mr. Voorhees read other laws to show to what base uses military force might be applied in controlling elections. The veriest reptile of the party, a United States Commissioner could call upon the military and naval force to support him in his proceedings.

Mr. Voorhees said the Senator from Maine (Blaine) saw no reason for alarm in the provision which the pending bill designed to repeal, but he would refer him to what Daniel Webster uttered. It was, "If men would enjoy the blessings of Republican Government, they must govern by reason and mutual concession and with due regard to the general interest, and an acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, and that the military must be kept according to right in strict subjection to civil authority. Wherever these principles no not exist there can be no political freedom." Mr. Voorhees said that it was a satire on free government to say that suffrage should be exercised at the point of the bayonet.

He next alluded to the employment of the judiciary in connection with elections, and condemned it as poisoning justice at its source. In recapitulating his arguments, Mr. Voorhees said the laws to which he had referred formed a complete system to withdraw all power from the people and States and to centralize it in the executive department for revolutionary movement against the Constitution, and for an ultimate monarcy. In the earlier days of the Republic, there was a party in favor of a monarchy. The party is larger now, and there were laws in force by which the scheme could be put into actual operation. Would anyone here say that the laws to which he had alluded were required lest our liberties should be destroyed? Were measures enacted fourteen years ago to be upheld for the government of the Southern States? If so, then indeed had the North paid a dearer price than the preservation of the Union demanded, because for the loss of liberty there was no reparation. The conquest of the South at the expense of the courts and free elections was a dear price. He denied that the South disregarded law. On the contrary, they submitted to every legal requirement. The people of that section had under adverse circumstances vindicated themselves as a law-abiding people. They had been slandered by sectional spirit. He had pointed out laws to the repeal of which his party stood pledged, and such repeal was important to the liberties of Northern as well as Southern States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, to provide for the exchange of subsidiary silver coins and legal tenders in all sums not exceeding ten dollars, came up. The question was on the motion made by Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking Currency, to refer the bill to that Committee.

After a long discussion the previous question was moved, and the motion to refer the bill to the Banking Committee rejected by a vote of 88 to 97.

The bill then was before the House, but went over till to-morrow.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. ATKINS moved the debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill close on Saturday. This motion brought on a pointed personal tilt between Messrs. Atkins and Conger.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the debate close on Friday next. Agreed to—Yeas, 131; nays, 91.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill and was addressed by Mr. KELLEY.

POSITION OF MR. KELLEY ON THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. KELLEY said he proposed to state his conclusions in the commencement of his remarks. He would vote for the repeal of the test oath for jurors should it come before the House as a separate measure. During the last session of Congress, he had advocated the repeal of the provision requiring that oath, and he said now, as he had said then, that it was an exasperating incongruity in law, and therefore should be repealed. He would also vote for the repeal of the section under which soldiers were sent to the polls, as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield). To vote for the provision in the Army bill which had passed the House, which was a provision in restraint of the the use of the military as it now stood, would be an injustice to the Republican party, which, when it had two-thirds in each House, had passed it, and to the memory of Abraham Lincoln who had given it his Presidential sanction. He would also vote as a separate proposition for the repeal of the provisions of the law under which deputy marshals were sent to the polling places of the country. He believed that these provisions of law had been abused. At any rate, the sections had been all passed when the country was at war, or during the process of reconstruction when the majority of voters of some of the border States (at least one of them) had been disfranchised by State Constitutions. But he would not vote for repeal or essential modification of law authorizing the appointment and fixing the duty and power of supervisors of elections.

As he understood the Constitution, it vested ultimate control of all elections relating to national offices in the Congress of the United States. But he would not vote for any one of these provisions as riders on Appropriation bills, and disclaiming all knowledge as to purpose of the President, he would say here and now, that if the bills were sent to the President in this present form, and he should in his wisdom see fit to veto them, he (Kelley) would sustain the veto with all his power. If the President disapproved either of these bills it was his duty under the Constitution to veto them, and he warned the gentlemen that the party who attempted to overide a veto by any other means than those provided by the Constitution would be trampled out of existence. The American people loved the Constitution, and neither the North nor the South wish a sustained action outside of the Constitution for subverting the powers of any of the departments of the Government. Within two years the people would have it in their hands to determine whether the veto was right or wrong; if right, to maintain it by the sovereignty of the nation; if wrong, to send a Congress here, which, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution would redress Executive action. As to the point of riders on the bill he did not charge that the putting of such provisions on appropriation bills was revolutionary. It was not, and such an assertion was simply preposterous. It was not unconstitutional nor did it contravene any rule of either house of Congress, and if that which was vicious could be justified by precedent and usage, it had been abundantly justified by all parties from the foundation of the Government. The whole system of putting a rider on appropriation bills was vicious and to be repudiated, but it was not revolutionary, as had been said by the gentleman from Ohio, (Garfield) whose speech was laid before him under title of "Revolution in Congress." That gentleman has experienced thorough revolution in his opinion since 1872 if he believed this action to be revolutionary.

Mr. GARFIELD—I had supposed that there was nobody in this House, that, at this late day, would say that I had ever asserted it was revolutionary to put a rider upon an appropriation bill. I never said so in my life. It is not in any printed, written or spoken remarks that I have ever made.

Mr. KELLEY—The gentleman shall speak for himself in the language he then used. Mr. Kelley then quoted from his speech, in the course of which Garfield said that "when a minority undertakes to say that this thing (the attaching of legislation upon an appropriation bills) shall not be done, it is simply an end of parliamentary government." Mr. Kelley continued: I say to the gentlemen on the other side of the House, now that they have but to adjourn, leaving light houses on our coasts unlighted, and courts and all other branches of the Government dependent on these bills unprovided for to make the North as solid as it was from 1861 to 1865. It will (irrespective of party) stand by the Constitution as it stood by it when it was being applied to maintain the life of the nation and unity of the country. Nor (addressing the Democratic side of the House) are you sure of a solid South on so unconstitutional a matter. Your South is not solid to-day of those who constitute what you sneer at as "the centre." One comes from Texas and one from Alabama, representing Democratic districts. You have on your side three independent Democrats who beat regular nominees, and there are among you a score of gentlemen who, although enjoying the right to go into Democratic caucuses, know that but for the Greenback vote in their districts others would have occupied their places. No, gentlemen, the South is not solid and you have but to threaten war by invading the Constitution to find your party crumbling in the South as it will crumble in every Northern State. I have no fear of war or threats of war. Behind us all lie the people, the depository of power, and they will see to it that if they have mistaken their man for once they will not make such a mistake in the future. Nay, they will see to it that their voice shall so illumine the light houses along the coast and set the Government in all its branches in vital motion again.

THE GENERAL DISTRESS.

Our country is filled with discontent and murmurs. Capital finds no profit and seeks shelter in the vaults of your treasury at 4 per cent. per annum, while labor (ill requited when employed) wanders through the country seeking work at any wages. The country needs repose; nothing can be more baneful to it at this time than agitation. A nation cannot prosper in the midst of impassioned agitation, nor in a great country like this can you prevent party degenerating into faction when you propose to entertain the people for two years on the simple question as to which is blacker, the Democratic pot or the Republican kettle. [Laughter.] The people are feeling the pressure of unusual want, and are asking for relief. They find themselves passing year by year, month by month, day by day, from comfort and decent homes to want and vagrancy, and you cannot feed them fat on such breathing of East wind as has been indulged in these halls during this session. The era is one filled with instruction and difficulty, and one which will mark an epoch in the history of mankind. Not alone do our people suffer, but suffering is world wide with rare exceptions, which, if studied, would be marvelously instructive.

Look at the condition of the United States, Germany and England. Free trade England, the workshop of the world, the mistress of the sea, the nation whose ships do the carrying trade of the world. Where is she? Her best statisticians tell us that from demonetization of silver alone she lost one billion of her accumulated capital in three years, and she is now losing more rapidly this year than in any of them. Her factories are closed; she looks to us and other countries for her food.

Turn from her to Germany. In 1872, she seized the most valuable provinces of France and assessed France with a war fine which the world believed would bankrupt that nation, and yet, where is Germany now? She adopted the British fetich and fell down and worshipped it. She banished her silver money; she established gold coinage; she opened her ports to free trade; and if possible her condition to-day is worse than that of England. Look to France, stripped of her most valuable provinces, and doomed to pay a war fine of a thousand million dollars. She is proceeding to build up and cement a republic. She is keeping her people employed. She is engaged in the largest extension of public improvements that she has ever undertaken. She is a model and an example to the world. Go from her to Italy, a nation which does not talk of gold, but is struggling to substitute for depreciated paper currency silver coin, and you find that the foreign trade of Italy is growing more rapidly than that of any nation in the world. Here are grand and instructive results lying before you. Here are questions for the discussion of which the people hunger, and yet by a resort to parliamentary modes, the leaders of both parties in this House refuse to discuss them or permit others to do so.

SPEECH OF MR. CARLISLE.

Mr. CARLISLE said: During the long domination of the Republican party in the House, it had been the constant practce to incorporate legislation in appropriation bills, and a part of the very law by which Iowa members now held their seats on this floor had been passed in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, approved June 10th, 1873. It was admitted that the right was established and existed to place legislation on appropriation bills, but gentlemen on the other side claim that that right ought not to be exercised in this particular instance, because it was known or presumed that the legislation proposed would not meet the approval of the executive. It seemed to him that thse gentlemen were in a far worse position before the country than if they had taken a bold and manly ground that all precedents established by themselves were bad, than that the right to place a rider on appropriation bills did not exist. To say that the practice had been established and now existed but that it ought not to be exercised because the President might not approve of legislation incorporated in the bill was to say that the President was master of the representatives of the people, and that Congress was to abandon an admittedly justifiable practice and surrender a right at the dictation of the Executive. One gentleman (alluding to Mr. Frye) had been candid enough to declare on the floor, amidst the applause of his political friends, that Congress should not repeal these election laws until in some manner the present Executive had been removed from office. That presents a square issue from which his side of the House could not shrink without dishonoring themselves and degrading their constituents. If there had previously been a doubt as to the propriety of their cause, that declaration, with the endorsement of the Executive on the floor, ought to have dissipated it, and it had dissipated it. He believed that to-day Democrats stood as thoroughly united in their determination to assert the supremacy of popular will under the Constitution, and to redress popular grievances by lawful means as any body of men had ever stood since the first struggle for free government and individual liberty. In regard to the repeal of election laws, there was no sectional question involved. It ought not even to be a party question. It was a question of vital importance to every friend of constitutional liberty; to every lover of free government in the land. It was a question affecting the North more than the South. Out of sixty-nine cities to which this law applied, only fourteen were in the South. He longed to see the time come when the patriotism of public men and the fraternal feeling of the people would be broad enough to acknowledge but one border, the limits of their broad Union. [Applause.]

Mr. FRYE denied the statements made by Mr. Carlisle saying he would speak upon the subject more at length if he could obtain an opportunity.

Mr. Carlisle, in conclusion, said: Disclaiming any intention to make appeals to passion, disclaiming any partisan feeling or to distract the judgment of the people's representatives on this very exciting question, I say to the gentlemen on the other side, not in any spirit of arrogance but with all deliberation and earnestness which the gravity of this great subject demands, that these laws must be repealed, and that this power of the Executive to control the election of the people's representatives must be taken away. [Applause on the Democratic side]. This contest will go on until all these questions are settled. If they are not settled in this House they will pass to that great tribunal where the people themselves pronounce and execute judgment upon public men and public measures. It requires no gift of prophecy to predict the result. There can be but one result. The history of the Anglo-Saxon race is an almost continuous record of heroic struggle against arbitrary power and of splendid triumphs over oppressors of the people. In my judgment, no two institutions have contributed more to preserve the spirit of liberty, of order and self-government among men than by jury and elective franchise. So long as these can be preserved in their usual strength and vigor the Anglo Saxon will be a free man. "Impartial juries and free elections", are words to be inscribed on every banner that leads the people in this contest. [Applause on the Democratic side.] With a profound confidence in their virtue, their intelligence, their pride, I shall not hesitate to stand by my convictions in this matter until the end comes, whatever the end may be, nor shall I hesitate to my share of responsibility which belongs to those who have inaugurated this contest for free election and impartial juries. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. MCKINLEY obtained the floor. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The resolution introduced by Mr. Wallace yesterday was the first business before the Senate. It provided that the standing order of the Senate regulating the appointment and removal of clerks and employes of the Senate be amended by striking out all after the word "restrictively," which abolishes that part of it which now requires that those changes shall be made only with the approval of the Vice-President.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if this was the first resolution on the calendar.

The CHAIR said he had been informed by the clerk that it was.

Mr. ANTHONY said he knew that this change was foreordained by the order of the caucus. He knew that he was but a fly on the wheel of the Democratic car of Juggernaut.

After considerable discussion of the propriety of making this change in the offices of the Senate, in which the debate took a wide range, Mr. WITHERS called for the regular order, and the Army bill was taken up.

Mr. RANDOLPH (New Jersey) addressed the Senate and said, the question pr s n e l in a simple form, was this: As a condition of granting supplies to the army, has Congress a right to demand a redress of what a majority of its members deem "grievances." He had grave doubts, not as to the power of Congress, but as to the expediency of the use of that power. He was proud of the army and its achievements but he would be lost to all sense of truth and remembrance of history if he admited for a moment the monstrous and dangerous doctrines that this Government held its power, far less itst life, in a period of peace, through the existence of its army, or that the total disbandment of it would bring serious danger to its life. An army must needs be a force apart from the people. Its composition and usefulness compel it to be so. Mr. Randolph said that in 1876 he bore a message from Gov. Hampton to the then President of the United States, urging the latter to withdraw troops from the State House. You may imagine, sir, said Mr. Randolph, my astonishment and indignation, when, in an angry tone and uncivil manner, the President replied, "I won't withdraw the troops; I don't regard the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, and if I had any message to send to Hampton, it would be that his message to me is an impertinence." "An impertinence," sir, for the Governor of a State to communicate his wishes, not demand his rights, as he might properly have done to the President of the United States. "An impertinence," indeed. "Upon what meat doth this, our Cæsar, feed, that he is grown so great?" No, Mr. President, we cannot make too much haste to guard the liberties of freemen everywhere is this broad land from the chance of blotting the pages of our history with a repetition of the usurping act of a President less than three years ago.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the Subsidiary Silver Coin bill was not taken up. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. MCKINLEY spoke in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Federal Election law. He denounced the legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection to the ballot box, and to surrender it into the unholy hands of the hired repeaters and ballot box stuffers at the North, and of the "tissue ballot" cheats at the South.

Mr. MCKINLEY read that Mr. Blackburn in the last debate said the Democrats meant to wipe from the statute book all war measures.

BLACKBURN SHOWS UP M'KINLEY.

Mr. BLACKBURN left the chair and denounced the want of fairness and truth in presenting from his speech an incomplete extract. The gentleman from Ohio (McKinley) had told the committee that he (Blackburn) had said, speaking for his party, that that party did not intend to stop until it had stricken from the statutes the last vestige of war measures. That utterance was not warranted; that utterance was not true, and the record showed it. He had asked that gentleman to read the whole sentence and he had declined, saying that he had not the speech there. He (Blackburn) had then sent the gentleman the speech with the remainder of the sentence underscored. He had also written a marginal note asking whether it was not unfair so to garble a sentence, and the gentleman had taken the speech and pitched it on his desk and declined to do him justice. The sentence in full was "that the Democratic party would not stop until it had stricken from the statute book the last vestige of war measures, which, like these election laws, had been born of passions incident to civil strife and looked alone to the abridgement of the liberty of the citizen." Let the gentleman from Ohio take that and gnaw upon it to his heart's content. Was any man so ignorant as to go to the statute book to find a constitutional amendment? It was above statute law. It was organic law. He recognized the binding force of every amendment to the Constitution. [Applause.] He recognized their validity as part of the organic law of the land, and he held that man faithless to his duties of citizenship who refused to give them full force and effect. The remarks of the gentleman from Ohio had been wanting in truth and fairness in attempting to put him (Blackburn) in an improper and unfair light before the country.

Mr. ELAM denied generally the charges of intimidation at the late election made against citizens of Louisiana.

Mr. COFFROTH said an honest election and a fair election when a voter could deposit his ballot untrammeled and unawed was the palladium of American liberty. The teaching of statesmen from the earliest history of the country down until the Republican had come into power had been an unbroken declaration that Federal power had no authority to interfere in elections, but that each State should regulate the manner of holding its elections. He maintained the ballot was a weapon with which a freeman was to protect his personal liberty and his civil rights. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had sounded the war toesin and waved the "bloody shirt," and the whole camp had danced. On hearing the bitter denunciation from the other side, he (Coffroth) had ventured to look over there and had been delighted to see that his Republican friends were not actually enraged, but were as peaceful and pleasant in appearance as a May morning. If the voters of the country could be present to hear for themselves they would soon conclude that this acrimonious debate was only intended to revive bitter feelings for the purpose of keeping the Republican party in power. He argued that the Democratic party did not want to starve the nation; its aim was the prosperity of the people, the protection of a citizen in all his rights. He favored the repeal of the Supervisors' law; he regarded that law as dangerous to the dearest rights of a citizen and in violation of the Constitution, In Philadelphia, in 1878, forty thousand dollars of the people's money had been squandered in order to defeat the will of the people and keep Pennsylvania Republican. He quoted from the testimony taken by the Wallace-Teller Committee to show that men appointed as Deputy Marshals in Philadelphia had been highway robbers, drunkards and fugitive from justice. The policy of the Republican party was to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; to refuse payment of pensions in order not to interfere with the specie resumption policy of the administration.

Sessions were ordered for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week for debate only.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Blackburn in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. PRICE, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. FRYE, who said, that, in connection with the misunderstanding which had taken place yesterday, between the gentlemen from Kentucky and Ohio (Blackburn and McKinley) in regard to the proper construction of Blackburn's speech, he desired to read to the House the construction put upon that speech in Mississippi by the now famous paper, Okolona *States* which he received through the mail. He thereupon read, with great emphasis, the following article from that paper of the 16th of April, prefacing it with the statement that the article was complimentary to the gentleman from Kentucky, and therefore the gentleman would take no offence at it. "We have it that brave Joe Blackburn said in the House, Messrs. Soft Shells? Oh, yes; we remember now. He remarked our party would strike the last vestige of war measures from the statute books. The *States* never said more and never said less than that. You repudiate the *States*. Will you repudiate Blackburn? You are silent. Will you repudiate Blackburn? You are still silent. Well, gentlemen, we will give you just one more chance; answer, or forever after hold your peace as far as the *States* is concerned. Will you repudiate Blackburn? Down with the devil-born amendments! Down with centralism and its hints of the crown and sceptre! Down with pictures of Lincoln and the scoundrels who surrounded him in the battle days of 1861-5! Down with every anti-Democratic idea and idol! These be the watchwords for 1880."

Mr. BLACKBURN having come down from the chair during the reading of the article, in an excited manner, said: "Mr. Chairman, if this be not the first time I have been forced to complain of unfairness at the hands of my friends on the other side, it is certainly the first time I have ever been compelled to make such a complaint against the gentleman from Maine. I have but this to say: I regret that every recurring day brings up some personal assault which it seems to me fair dealing, honesty of construction and ordinary manhood would repudiate. With each recurring day, I find myself forced to repel misconstruction, given either by some members of the House to language uttered by me in the shape of garbled quotations, or else unwarranted, unfair, unnatural construction put upon somebody else's language by a member of that side of the House.

"So far as the newspaper article which the gentleman from Maine has read to the House is concerned, I care nothing for it. The editor of that paper, a contribution from Ohio to Mississippi, simply repeats the unfair, ungenerous and untruthful effort that was made here yesterday to misrepresent me. I care nothing for the utterances of that paper, but when the gentleman from Maine seeks to add his high authority to the injustice done me by the editor of that inconsequential sheet, it then becomes a more serious matter. Then I group the paper and the gentleman from Maine together and I say to this committee, and to the country, that it occurs to me they are well mated. The one is as unfair as the other is illiberal and crazy." (Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. FRYE—The one was Colonel in the Confederate service, and not a carpet-bagger from Ohio. The one was the peer of the gentleman from Kentucky in that service in the South. Of the other I have nothing to say. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. BLACKBURN (who had by this time moved into the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and who stood there surrounded by many Democratic members)—But I have this to say of the other. He seems to be more perfectly familiar with the history, antecedents and merits of that adventurer than I care to be. Whether he served in that army or the other is a matter of no concern to me. I simply desire to repeat that in the article which the gentleman has read (complimentary to me, as he chooses to term it, in order to twist it to a partisan purpose) he perpetrated an act of gross injustice, to which the gentleman from Maine, to my utter amazement, has sought to lend his high authority.

Mr. FRYE—I did this and nothing more. I heard the speech of the gentleman from Kentucky when it was made on this floor, as taken down by the Associated Press reporter and sent all over this country, and I say had not a scintilla of doubt that the construction which this paper has put on that gentleman's language would be put upon it in the South. If that gentleman made a declaration on the floor of the House which the Associated Press at the time could declare it to be what it did declare it to be, and which the Okalona *States*, from the dispatch in the Associated Press could declare in its joy to be what its heart desired it to be, then it is not I that is to be called to account for anything I have repeated to this House. I say it is my right and it is not illiberal or unjust to the gentleman from Kentucky for me to state to the House, not my own words but the words of this paper, published in Mississippi, endorsed as it is by scores and scores of papers in the South. I believe I intended no injustice to the gentleman from Kentucky. I say in my heart and from the utterances which I have seen in the papers South, believe, if the gentleman from Kentucky had uttered on this floor the very words spoken by that paper, no more, no less, he would have commended himself to nine out of every ten of the Democrats South of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. DAVIDSON—You do injustice to all of us.

Mr. BLACKBURN—I wish the gentleman from Maine to understand the issue distinctly. I stand by the record made in this House, and I wish himself and his colleagues would act as fairly. The words which I uttered here were stronger (in the very line I made my remarks in on yesterday and to-day) than they stand reported in the *Record*; and I say there was no dispatch by the Associated Press which was truthful the garbling to which my utterances have been subjected by gentlemen on the other side, and by that emissary who was sent among my people. What inducements were offered to that emissary to make his home among a people whom he persistently seeks to misrepresent, I am not prepared to say. Possibly the gentleman from Maine can tell. Whether forced contributions levied upon departmental clerks and on Government employes constitute the motive which led him to the work which seems so good a purpose, I do not know. (Applause and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.) I do not take issue with the gentleman from Maine when he says that man is my peer, or was once. That may or may not be.

Mr. FRYE (interrupting)—Your peer in the army.

Mr. BLACKBURN—But I only mean to say this, that, in the matter of the injustice done and the misrepresentation made, he has not shown himself superior to the gentleman from Maine to-day. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. MCKINLEY here came into the controversy and asked Mr. Blackburn whether the speech of the latter had appeared in the *Record* as it had been delivered.

Mr. BLACKBURN replied it had with no substantial alteration. He repeated a few words that had been added and which he said rather weakened than strengthened the words actually uttered.

Mr. MCKINLEY then asked whether a pamphlet copy of Blackburn's speech did not vary from the *Record* report of it in the sentence alluded to.

Mr. BLACKBURN said the word "only" had been inserted in the pamphlet copy, but said he had really not revised the reporter's notes. He referred to McKinley to see whether he had not revised his speech of yesterday.

Mr. MCKINLEY replied he had, whereupon there was a triumphant clapping of hands and laughter on the Democratic side.

Mr. BLACKBURN then asked Mr. McKinley why it was that when yesterday a charge of a deliberate act of injustice had been hurled in his teeth, he had refused to allow the colloquy to go into his speech.

Mr. MCKINLEY replied two things were side by side in the *Record* this morning and offered Blackburn the privilege of publishing his (McKinley's) speech with his (Blackburn's) explanation.

Mr. BLACKBURN sarcastically thanked McKinley for the offer, but declined on the ground he (Blackburn) would not be benefited by any such association.

Mr. BLACKBURN, in conclusion, expressed the hope there would now be an end to this miserable wrangling. He never complained of a manly blow struck from the front, but only of an unmanly stab delivered in the back.

This discussion here terminated, and Mr. Blackburn resumed his place as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STEELE made a speech denying the assertion of Mr. Frye some time since as to the political outrages and murders in North Carolina. The matter and manner of the speech provoked frequent outbursts of laughter.

At the conclusion of Steele's speech Mr. Bailey obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion which was carried that the Committee rise.

Mr. WHITE moved when the House adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday next. Defeated—Yeas, 39; nays, 67.

The House then adjourned.

A DAY'S CRIME.

Details of the Lynching Near the Point of Rocks, Md.

An Old Moonshiner Gets His Dose at Last.

QUICK RETRIBUTION.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 17.—James Carroll, a negro ravisher, who was arrested in Georgetown, D. C., to-day, for an outrage on Mrs. Jennie Thomas, a respectable married woman of Leekville, Frederick county, Md., Monday, was lynched at Point of Rocks, near the scene of the crime, seventy miles from Baltimore, on the B. & O. R. R., this afternoon, while *en route*, in custody, to the Frederick county jail.

On Monday, while Mr. Thomas was absent from home, Carroll, after burglarizing a neighboring dwelling, proceeded to the Thomas place. He forced a window and made his way to Mrs. Thomas' bedroom, where she was asleep, and threatening her with a large knife, effected his purpose. The lady was seriously injured through choking by her assailant, and greatly prostrated by fright. Carroll, whom she well knows and identified, made his escape.

The greatest excitement ensued. Armed men scoured the country, telegrams were sent far and near, and every effort made to capture the negro, who, in the meantime, made his way along the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Georgetown.

This morning Mr. Thomas, who had gone to Washington to identify another negro who was under arrest on suspicion, accidentally met Carroll in Georgetown, and recognized him. He was arrested, and tacitly confessed his guilt. Two Metropolitan officers left Washington on the afternoon train for Frederick City with him.

As the train stopped at Point of Rocks to switch on to the main stem of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad a band of masked vigilants, numbering a score, boarded it.

A desperate encounter ensued with the Metropolitan officers in defense of the prisoner in their charge, but they were overpowered. The negro was dragged from the car, a rope with a noose attached put around his neck, and he was taken across a plowed field for an eighth of a mile, where, without unnecessary delay, he was swung from the limb of a tree. He said nothing and died easily.

His captors also maintained a uniform silence and acted their part with great coolness and deliberateness. The negro dead, they remounted their horses and scattered through the bush. The scene of the hanging was near the junction of the Potomac with the Monocacy river, on the border of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, and in a bleak and mountainous country, well fitted for such a job. The course of the vigilants is generally commended.

Mrs. Thomas is a slender woman, thirty-three years of age, is the mother of five children, and highly connected. She identified her assailant, who was a repulsive looking wretch, young and burly, and of bad repute.

AN EXCITING MURDER TRIAL.

LEBANON, PA., April 18.—The trial of the six men now confined in jail here for the murder of old Joseph Raber, by drowning in Indianatown creek, on December 8th last, is now in progress. This case has created a great sensation throughout the county and the court room was completely jammed with an audience eager to hear the particulars. Messrs. Gabin & Derr are the counsel for the prisoners, while the Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Adams and Messrs. Miller & Werdman. The prisoners are all in good health. They all entered a plea of not guilty.

The impression is general that Stichler, who is the youngest of the accused murderers, will make a startling confession before the trial ends, which will implicate all of the men. The amount of insurance on the life of Raber, and for which the murder was committed, amounts to about $10,000, divided between the following companies: New Era of Philadelphia, Home of Hartford, Conn., and Keystone of Allentown, which policies are held by Zechman, Brand, Hummel, Wise and Drews, and Stichler, who, it is said, did the killing, held no insurance, but was given a certain sum of money by the others. The prisoners watch the proceedings with the greatest interest, all dressed in their best clothing and present a neat and tidy look, and judging from their appearance it is difficult to imagine them guilty of the terrible crime with which they are charged.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., April 17.—Information has been received here of a most shocking tragedy which occurred to day near Pattonsville, Scott county, Va. Charles Bishop, a dashing young man, was married to Miss Bessie Hooker three weeks ago, and after a pleasant honeymoon he suddenly grew despondent. This morning, while his wife was in the sitting-room at work on some fancy embroidery, he came in with an axe upraised, and with a terrible blow split her head open. A servant, hearing the noise, rushed into the room, but the fatal deed was done. The murderer at once gave himself up and put in the plea of insanity. He talked about the bloody crime in the most indifferent manner. He said to the deputy constable: "Yes, I split her head open; but what's that?" An inquest is now being held. The tragedy casts a gloom over the entire community where it occurred.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The excitement growing out of the social tragedy involving the fatal shooting of Isaac D. James by the alleged seducer of his daughter, Denwood B. Hinds, underwent little abatement today, and up to a late hour this evening the tragic affair was the leading topic of conversation. Crowds of men, women and children surrounded the houses of James and Hinds, and the presence of a police force was necessary to protect the grief stricken families from intrusion by the curious.

William M. James, son of the murdered man, has remained quietly at home, and expresses his regret at the course pursued by his father. He denies that it is his intention to seek further revenge by acts of violence, preferring to let the law take its course. It is believed, however, by his friends, that had Hinds been released another sanguinary encounter would have occurred between the two men.

Mr. Hinds, Sr., states that he believes his son fully justified, under the circumstances, in killing James, and doubts his (Hinds) guilt in connection with the seduction of Miss James. He has made provision to secure able counsel to defend his sons (both of them being now in custody) when they are arraigned for trial.

The burial of Mr. James took place today at eleven o'clock, and was attended by a number of lodges and benevolent societies of which he was a member. The demonstration was a very large one. Many friends sent flowers to adorn the casket, and in other ways expressed their sympathy with the members of the grief stricken household.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

ESTELLVILLE, VA., April 17.—A lively war occurred near here to-day between revenue officers and moonshiners. Captain Clinton Jackquith, a well known distiller, and the manufacturer of the popular whisky known all through the South as the "Jackquith Dew," was killed. He had been running an illicit distillery for some time past, and the officers had been watching him for two months. At daylight this morning Deputy Marshal Haskerly, with a large *posse*, swooped down upon Jackquith at his house. The old moonshiner was expecting the attack, and promptly opened fire. He was assisted by four sons and several farm hands, but after the fight had been in progress about a quarter of an hour Jackquith was fatally shot in the head. The firing continued a quarter of an hour longer with no fatal result. But three officers were seriously wounded. The moonshiners were all captured.

THE MAN-BURNERS.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 17.—Olive and Fisher, two of the five cow-boys, who murdered Mitchell and Ketchum, were found guilty to-day in the second degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial of the remaining prisoners will follow in a short time. The evidence of participation of the entire gang is conclusive. The Sheriff who had the two murdered men in charge is also on trial. It is alleged he sold the men to the gang, knowing they would be lynched.

YOUNG GIRL RAVISHED AND MURDERED, AND THE MURDERER LYNCHED.

OAKVILLE, TEX., April 18.—On Weedy creek, near this place, a Mexican entered the house of a citizen, yesterday, and in his absence brutally outraged his handsome young wife, and on leaving fatally shot her in the breast. She lived to relate the facts and give a description of the fiend to her husband, who, with friends, pursued, captured and shot the Mexican dead in his tracks.

HIDDEN TREASURE UNEARTHED.

WACO, TEX., April 18.—A negro man, while accidentally digging in a clay floor of an old, dilapidated hut at Rockdam, on the Brazos river, twenty-two miles from Waco, yesterday, discovered an old iron pot buried, containing over $8,000 in American gold, in ten and twenty dollar pieces. It turns out that the money was buried during the war by an old bachelor named McKissick, who owned a plantation and slaves, and was murdered for his money by Confederate bushwhackers.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters. ap19.2W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to m

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Interesting Insurance Case—Sentenced to Death.

May Term of United States Court—Legal Notes, &c.

Further testimony has been received in the United States Circuit Court, this city, from Deadwood in the case of Sarah H. Timblin against the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This is an action brought by the plaintiff who is the widow of W. H. Timblin to recover on a life insurance policy. Her husband had his life insured in the defendant company and went to Deadwood where he was killed by one Collins J. Barnuet. The company refused to pay the amount due on the policy because, as they believe, he was killed in a duel and in an uncivilized country. The policy expressly states that if killed under such circumstances his heirs could not recover. The question for the Court to decide is whether Deadwood was at that time an uncivilized country and whether the deceased was killed in a duel. The dying statement of Timblin was yesterday received in which he states that he met Baronet on the roadside who forced him to fight. Owing to the excitement at the time he could not tell who fired the first shot. Robert Holgate, a witness for the defense, testified that Deadwood was a law-abiding community at that time. The case is a very important one and the decision will be looked for with interest.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The trial list for the May term of the United States District Court, commencing on the 5th prox., has just been printed. It contains the following bills of indictment: United States vs. Joseph R. Fricke; Henry Sweet; Thomas Kilhocker; Anthony Laroche; J. R. Kieth: Isaac Michalisky; William S. Craft; William Britton (2); Neil Dougherty; Henry Sweet et al.; John Gallagher; John Lunger, Sr.; Mrs. ——— Hague; Robert McChesney; Thomas Gilkey; Joseph Spahr; Peter Brown; John Coats and Samuel B. McGowan; John Haveland; Walker Henderson et al.; John Thomas; Anthony Schnell; John Thomas; Morgan Day; Catherine Korte; Herman Zedel; A. Sassara; James A. Wilson; J. J. Mortimer; M. B. & S. A. Freshman; Owen Davis; A. Bankson; Czar Hart (2); Michael Burns; H. P. Hasson; Dr. R. E. McCauley; James Getty; A. W. Haskius et al.; Michael May; John T. Perdue; David Shaw; Fidel Greiner; J. W. Sheper; Aocel Cramer; Jacob Geary; S. W. Gain; Hiram Carpenter; William C. Wray. The true bills which the Grand Jury may find will be added to the above list. Besides the bills of indictment there are to be tried twenty-one civil cases, six suits against National Banks, eight cases at issue in bankruptcy, eight objections to discharge and five suits by assignees.

SENTENCED TO DEATH—OTHER SENTENCES.

Saturday was the day fixed for the argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Frank Small, convicted of the murder C. R. Jacoby. Counsel for the defense waived their argument and the court overruled the motion. Subsequently the prisoner was brought up for sentence. When asked if he had anything to say for himself, he replied that he had not. Judge Kirkpatrick then sentenced him to be hung on such a day as the Governor should fix in his warrant. Small received the sentence with the same indifference displayed by him since his arrest.

The jury in the case of Martha Fairfax and Sallie Peyton, charged with larceny, found both of them guilty. Sallie Peyton tried to blacken the character of a young clerk in a dry goods store, and plead guilty to another larceny yesterday. Judge Kirkpatrick said he had only intended to give her six months in the Workhouse, but owing to her outrageous perjury, he would send her to the Penitentiary six years, three on each charge. The sentence of Martha Fairfax was deferred. She was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Newton Palmer and Robert Schmoulter, indicted for larceny on oath of H. D. Rolfe, pleaded guilty. Palmer was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary and Schmoulter one year and six months. Palmer is now serving a term in the Workhouse.

John Geisey, for receiving stolen goods, to which he pleaded nolo contendere, was seatenced three years to the Penitentiary. Mrs. J. VonBuskirk was the prosecutor.

Joseph Dimmy, indicted for felonious assault and battery on Matthew Kerr, was convicted of simple assault and battery. The Court sentenced him to thirty days to the Workhouse, and to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

LEGAL NOTES.

Some days ago, a verdict for $8,000 was rendered in favor of Montgomery in his suit for damages for injuries received by being thrown over an embankment. A motion for a new trial was made, and among the reasons given at the argument on Saturday, was that the plaintiff conversed with some of the jurors and gave them a meal after the verdict was rendered. Counsel for defendant claimed that the circumstances were suspicious, and the Court appointed John H. Barton, Esq., Commissioner, to take testimony and inquire into the facts.

In the divorce case of Elizabeth E. McDonald against her husband William C. McDonald, a decree was granted. The decree was granted on the ground that the husband is now undergoing a term of five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for felonious assault. There was a separation between the parties, the husband endeavored to prevail upon the wife to return, and that on her refusal to do so, he drew a revolver and shot her. After the criminal suit was terminated the divorce proceedings were begun with the above result.

Residents of Leet township presented a petition in the Quarter Sessions for viewers to view and lay out a street between Beaver street and the land of Samuel McCleery. J. H. Reno, artist, and R. P. Nevin and Wm. Knodderer were appointed to make report at the next term.

Thomas Carson entered suit against the city of Pittsburgh, to recover $8,861 98, with interest from March 20, 1879, the balance claimed to be due for paving and curbing Bluff street.

Hereafter the Quarter Sessions Court will not open on Saturday until eleven o'clock. During the week nearly all the sentences are passed and there is therefore no necessity for the morning session on Saturday.

Faith.

(New Haven Palladium)

A little five-year-old child of this city who had just lost her father received a ticket of reward from her teacher a few days ago. As soon as school was out she ran home to show the ticket to her mother, and when she showed it the child said: "Mother, I have heid the ticket up to the sky all the way home, so that my father might see how good I have been."

Pond's Extract.

It is a fact, that once introduced into the house, it holds an undivided place. It is an unfailing remedy in all cases where a lotion or a liniment is needed; and as a Pain Destroyer, it is without a rival. All CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, &c., are healed almost instantaneously. Ask for POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other. wW

NEW ORLEANS, March 17th, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of L. O. Nicholson, corner of London and Dinwiddie Streets, Portsmouth, Va., one half of Ticket No. **49,211**, single number, Class "C," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars, on Tuesday, March **11th, 1879**; said ticket having cost the sum of One Dollar at the office of the Company at New Orleans, being sent through correspondence addressed to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, La., and that the amount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

T. M. WESCOAT,
Agent Southern Express Co.,
wW New Orleans, La.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	36¼	36⅝	4,536
Reading	14⅝	14¾	5,949
P. T. & B.	4⅞	5¼	.....
Lehigh Valley	35¾	36	533
U. Co's. N. J.	139	140	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	42	43½	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	112	113	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds.	103	104	.....
Northern Pacific	11¾	11⅝	2,107
Do preferred	35¾	36	2,317

(By Associated Press)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Governments generally steady. Railroad bonds active and strong, especially Erie, Wabash, St. Joe, and C., C. & I. C. State securities dull.

The stock market was less active, but speculation much firmer in tone. Under a good buying movement prices advanced ¼@1¾ per cent., Wabash leading, with coal shares and Northwestern also prominent in the improvement. During the afternoon there was a slight reaction, but toward the close a stronger feeling was apparent. The final transactions were within ¼@⅜ per cent. of the best figures of the day. It is proposed to fund the overdue coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company and take the road out of the hands of the receiver. Its earnings are increasing, and the company has reduced its floating debt $900.000 during the past two years. Wabash continues to advance on the belief that a heavy diversion of business in its favor has been secured by the new western combinations.

Transactions aggregated 168,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 31,000 Wabash, 12,000 Northwest common, 6,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Pauls, 22,000 Lackawanna, 12,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 C. C. & I. C., 5,000 St. Joes, 7,600 Ohios, 5,000 Western Union, 2,000 Kansas Pacific, 1,000 Kansas & Texas, 3,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 2,500 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money closes easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills dull at 486¼. Sight exchange on New York 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81.	106¾	New 4 per cts.	101¾
New 5s.	104⅝	Currency 6s.	123⅝
New 4½s.	106¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesee old	35	Virginia new	33½
Tennessee new	31	Virginia old	34
Missouri 6s	105¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	105½	C. C. C. & I.	43½
Quicksilver	12⅝	N. J. Central	34½
Do. pref.	36¾	Rock Island	131¾
Pacific Mail	13⅝	St. Paul	42
Marip'sa	5¼	Do. pref.	82½
Do. pref.	5¾	Wabash	27⅜
N. Y. Central	116½	Ft. Wayne	106¾
Adams Ex.	107½	Terra Haute	6
Fargo Ex.	100	Do. pref.	16
American Ex.	48¾	C & A.	76½
U. S. Express.	49¼	Do. pref.	109
Erie	26⅝	O. & M.	13⅜
Do. pref.	48¾	Del. & Lack.	52½
Harlem	158	A. & P. Tel	36
Michigan C'tl	82⅞	B. & Q.	113¾
Panama	136	H. & St. Joe.	16
Union Pacific	75¼	Do. pref.	40⅝
Lake Shore	74½	Canada South'n	58
Illinois Central	84⅝	Cent. Pacific	110⅞
P. & C.	94½	Union	110¾
N. W. C.	69½	Land Grants	110½
Do. pref.	90⅝	Sinking Fund	113
Louisv'le & N.	54½		

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 23.

Alpha	18½	Hale & Nore's.	11⅜
Alta	5½	Julia Cons.	3⅛
Belcher	5¾	Justice	4
Best & Belcher	16	Mexican	33½
Bullion	5	North'n Belle.	7¼
Caledonia		Ophir	26½
California	6½	Overman	9½
Chollar	6	Raym'd & Ely.	3¾
Cons. Virginia	6¾	Savage	10
Crown Point	4⅞	Sierre Nevada.	45½
Eureka Cons.	14½	Union Cons.	60
Exchequer	5¾	Yellow Jacket.	15¾
Gould & Curry.	8½	Bodie	8⅛
Grand Prize	3½	Potasi Choller.	3⅜
Imperial	1⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 23.—Consols for money, 99 1-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 87; Pennsylvania Central, 37½; Reading, 14¾; Erie, 27; preferred, 50. United States bonds—new 5's, 105⅝; 10-40's, 103¼; 4½'s, 109¾; 4's, 103¾.

Refined petroleum, 8¾@8¼d.

PARIS, April 23. Rentes, 115f 20c.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Refined petroleum, 23d.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton steady at 6¼@6 5-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales.

American lard 31s 9d. Bacon—l. c. 25s 6d; s. c. 26s. Linseed oil 25s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Field work has been slightly delayed and continuous rain causes some uneasiness. Reports from some parts of the Kingdom are less promising than a few weeks since. Reports from Scotland are favorable, Supplies of English wheat have been light both at Mark and provincial markets and business has been interfered with by the holidays. Trade was quiet but fine samples sold steadily without any reduction in price. Imports of foreign wheat into London were fair although Monday's returns showed only 15,000 quarters. Subsequent arrivals to Friday exceed 49,000 quarters. The quantity has been swelled by considerable importations of Odessa and Nicolaieff, much of which has gone direct to the millers. American arrivals have been light. The demand for No. 3 spring wheat, ex-shipment, has exceeded the supply. The visible supply shows a reduction of 2,200,000 bushels in three weeks, while shipments to the United Kingdom were 124,000 quarters. Business in Mark Lane was restricted, but prices have not perceptibly varied. Sales of English wheat last week were 47,460 quarters at 41s 2d against 40,844 quarters at 51s 11d for a corresponding period the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 10th were 725,247 hundredweights of wheat and 184,480 hundredweights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 23, 1879.

Business along Liberty street was moderately active, with no features to notice. Prices were firm in most articles.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Receipts of apples are liberal but prices hold up well owing to the good demand. Butter weak as receipts are increasing. Eggs are in fair demand at former prices. Potatoes strong.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 45@1 50; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; medium, 10@14c; common, 6@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio and western factory, 8¼@8½c, jobbing; 7¾@8c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $8 50@9 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 12½@14c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl, $3 00 ₱ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 12@14c; Domestic, 10@15c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 85@90c; in kegs, 80@85c.

ONIONS—$2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl; onion sets $2 50@3 00.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 95c@$1; peachblows, $1 15@1 20; early rose, from store, $1 05@1 10. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb, 13@14c; ducks 11@12c; turkeys 15@16c; geese 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 85@4 00; timothy, $1 40@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 50 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 50@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade remains unchanged. Corn and oats firm with supplies light. Not much doing in wheat. Flour active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 04@1 05; medium, 98c@$1 00.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 41@42c; mixed, 39@40c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 38@39c.

Oats—Prime white, 30@31c; mixed, 28@30c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@58c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $ 6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00, middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is moving in the usual channel with no changes to note. Provisions weak and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinrry Rio, 11¾c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16@17¾c; Rio, in bulk, 12@16¾c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Javo, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¾c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra white C, 7½c; refined yellows, 6¼@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6¼c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 8¾c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 46c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c, good do. 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do, 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¼@8c; corn starch 7¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 7¾c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do 14 lbs and under, 8½c; do ex tra. s c. shoulders, 5c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13½c; do., do., all flats, 10c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls, 7½c; do. do. in buckets, 8c; do. refined in tierces, 7¾c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6-lb pails, 8¾c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 30; do. in half bbls, $2 60.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4¼@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and inside, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 95c@$1 10; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 20; half do, $3 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@5c; peeled, do, 9@10c; choice sliced apples, 4@5c; do quarters, 2½@3c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 8@9c; unpitted cherries, 6@8c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $8 25; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 25; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; commonido, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 85; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¾c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds-Langocened, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12¾@15c. Sicily filberts, 12¾c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Macaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges ₱ case, $8 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5¾@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 23, 1879.

The market ruled lower to-day and downward is still the tendency.

CRUDE.

United, 75@76c; shipment, 95½c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 8¾c; New York, 9c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—APRIL 23.—Cotton irregular at 11½@11¾c; futures firm. Flour nominally unchanged; receipts, 8,000 barrels. Wheat—Damand fair and market firm; receipts, 126,000 bushels; rejected spring 76c; No. 4 spring 85@86c; No. 3 spring 90@92c; No. 2 spring 98½c@$1 01; ungraded do 91@97c; ungraded winter red $1 05@1 12; No. 3 $1 07@1 08; No. 2 $1 12½@1 13; No. 1 do $1 13; ungraded amber $1 07@1 10; No. 2 amber $1 10; ungraded white $1 03@1 11; No. 3 do, $1 08½@1 09¾; No. 1 do., sales of 45,000 bushels at $1 10¾@1 11. Rye dull; No. 2 western in store at 57c. Barley dull. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 93,000 bushels; ungraded 43½@44¼c; No. 3 41¾@41¾c; steamer 42¾@42½c; No. 2 44@44¼c. Oats quiet; receipts 20,000 bushels; No. 2 31¾@32c; do white 33½@35c; western mixed 31¾@32¼c; white western 34@35c. Hay in fair demand at 40@45c. Hops steady and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 11@14¾c; job lots 11@15¾c. Sugar firmer; refining, fair to good, 6 3-16@6¾c. Molasses in good demand; Porto rico 25@40c. Rice in fair demand and market firm. Petroleum quiet and steady; United 75½@76¼c; refined 9c asked. Tallow steady at 6¼@6½c. Rosin firm at $1 40. Eggs quiet; western 12½c. Turpentine dull at 30@31c. Leather—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool dull and nominal; domestic fleece 26@37½c; pulled 17@34c; unwashed 9@24c. Pork firmer; mess $10 25 for new; $8 90@9 00 for old. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats quiet; long clear $4 87½. Lard quiet; prime steam $6 15@6 20. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese dull; western 2@8c. Whisky at $1 07½.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady and in fair demand; new sheating $22 00; Ingot lake $16 00. Pig iron—Demand fair and market firm; Scotch $19 00@22 00; American $16 00@19 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 50.

Chicago—APRIL 23.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—Demand good and tending upward; No. 2 Chicago spring 87¼c cash; 88¼c May; 89¾c June; sales 89¾@90¾c June; No. 3 76c. Corn dull and drooping; 33¾c cash; 33½c May; 34¼c June; 35½c July. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 23¾c cash; 24¾c May; 25c June. Rye steady at 46½c. Barley steady and unchanged at 70c. Flaxseed steady and firm. Pork moderately active and a shade higher at $9 32½ cash May; $9 42½ June; $9 52½ July. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher; $5 85 cash; $5 85@5 87½ May; $5 90@5 92½ June; $5 97½@6 00 July. Bulkmeats fairly active and a shade higher at $3 50, 4 50@4 70. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 131,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels; barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 71,000 bushels; corn, 104,400 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 1,600 bushels; barley, 4,400.

Close—Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher at 88¾c May; 90½c bid June. Corn fairly active and a shade higher and advanced ½c. Oats easier but not quotably lower. Pork fairly active and a shade higher and advanced 2½c. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher and advanced 2½c.

St. Louis—APRIL 23.—Cotton higher; middling, 11¼c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10⅝; sales 360 bales; receipts 500 bales; shipments 160 bales; stock 15,900 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive but lower; No. 2 red fall $1 03¾@1 03¾ cash; $1 04½@1 03¾ May; $1 04¾@1 03 June; 96½@95¾c July; No. 3 $1 02½; No. 2 spring 85c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 32¾@32¼c cash; 32¾@32½c May; 33¼@33¼c June; 34½@34c July. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 25¼c. Rye active and lower at 48½@48¼c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork easier at $9 85. Lard easier; $5 37½ for loose to refiners. Bulkmeats firmer; cribs $4 45 cash; $4 47½ June. Bacon dull; cribs at $5 10@5 15 cash; $5 00 May; clear $5 25@5 30. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 61,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—APRIL 23.—Flour firm; Minnesota extra family good to choice $4 50@4 62½. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat stronger; ungraded Western $1 06@1 07; No. 2 Western red $1 12½. Corn dull; Western rejected 40¼@41c; steamer 42½c. Oats quiet, mixed 31@32½c; white western 33@34½c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard $6 12½. Butter weak; New York and Bradford county Penna. extra, 15@18c; creamery extra 20@22c; Western Reserve extra 14@16c; do good to choice 10@13c. Eggs weak; Western 12c. Cheese steady; Western creamery, 7@7½c; do good, 5½@6½c. Petroleum dull; crude, 8c; refined, 8¾c. Whisky, $1 05½. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 85,000 bushels; corn, 104,500 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 500 bushels.

Milwaukee—APRIL 23.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat firm; opened at a decline of ¼c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 98c; No. 1 Milwaukee 94c; No. 2, 87¾c; April 87¾c; May 88¼c; June 90½c; No. 3, 76¼c; No. 4, 71@72c; rejected 65¾c. Corn quiet and lower; No. 2, 33c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 24c. Rye neglected; No. 1, 45¼c. Barley weak; No. 2 spring, 58@58½c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork quiet; new, $9 30. Lard—Prime steam, $5 80. Hogs steady and unchanged at $3 25@3 45. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels.

Cincinnati — APRIL 23.— Cotton stronger at 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red and amber $1 00@1 05. Corn quiet at 37@38c spot; 37¾c seller May. Oats dull at 28@31c. Rye 56@56¼c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 fall 88@90c. Pork dull at $10 00. Lard quiet; steam held at $6 00. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $3 40; short rib $4 40 cash and seller May; short clear $4 62½. Bacon steady at $3 87½, $4 00, $5 00@5 25. Whisky dull at $1 01. Butter dull and buyers offering lower prices; fancy creamery 21@22c; choice Western Reserve 14@15c; Central Ohio 12@13c. Linseed oil quiet at 65c.

Boston—APRIL 23.—Flour dull; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota do $4 25@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat $6 25@8 50, winter wheats $6 00@7 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 46@48c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white 36@39c; No. 2 white 35@35½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 33¾@34c. Rye 64@65c. Receipts—Flour, 4,100 barrels; corn, 40,000 barrels; wheat, 900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,300 barrels; corn 32,000; wheat 50,000 bushels.

Louisville, APRIL 23.—Cotton firm and a shade higher at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red and amber $1 03@1 05. Corn steady; white 38c; mixed 37c. Oats quiet and steady; white 28c; mixed 28c. Rye firmer at 55c. Hay firmer at $8 50@10 50. Pork quiet at $10 50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce $7 25; do kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats inactive at $3 50, $4 65@5 00. Bacon quiet at $4, $5 12½@5 37½. Sugar cured hams 8½@9¼c. Whisky dull at $1 01.

Toledo—APRIL 23.—Wheat steady; No. 2 amber Michigan $1 00; No. 2 red winter spot, $1 03¾; April, $1 04; May, $1 04¾; June, $1 05½; No. 2 red, $1 00. Corn easier; high mixed 35½c; No. 2 spot and May, 36c; June, 36c; July, 37c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 28c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Business continues fair with commission houses. Cotton goods in moderate demand and strong at current quotations. Prints in fair request and firm. Printed lawns rather more active. Dress goods in steady request. Overcoatings more active in plaid black makes and cotton warp beavers. Fancy cassimeres sluggish.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1879.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle since our last report have been only fair and moderately active. Most of the sales of common cattle were made at a slight reduction, but good shipping cattle were held at last week's prices. Among the sales made within the past day or two was 1 car prime, 1,450 cattle which brought $5 40; another not quite so heavy, $5 35, and 1 car feeders, 915 lbs, $4 25. Fair to good shipping cattle may be quoted at $4 50@5 25. Stockers, $3 50@4 00. Bulls and fat cows, $2 50@3 50. Veals, 3@4c.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep have been light, as compared with last week. The demand has improved, and quite a number were sold at an advance from 25 to 35 cents per cwt. Among the sales made during the past few days were the following: Clipped—1 car prime, 121 lbs, at $4 75; 1 do good, 107 lbs, $4 65; 1 do, 93 lbs, $4 37½; 1 do, 91 lbs, $4 35; 1 do, 88 lbs, $4 25; 1 deck fair, 94 lbs, $4 50; 1 do, 87 lbs, $4 25; 1 do, 94 lbs, $4 30. Wooled—1 car fair, 89 lbs, $5 10; 1 do. good, 114 lbs, $5 62½; 1 do prime, 111 lbs, $5 80; 2 cars Colorados, 84 lbs, $4 50; 1 car common (St. Louis), 90 lbs, $4 65; 1 do (Chicagos), 80 lbs, $4 45; 1 deck prime yearling lambs at $5 10.

HOGS.

There is little demand for hogs now-a-days. Notwithstanding the light receipts of the last few days the market has been dull and prices have declined. Philadelphia, $3 80@3 90; Yorkers, $3 40@3 55.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, April, 21, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was much larger than last Monday. The market was slow at the opening, dragged all the way through, and at the close there were a number remaining unsold; butchers were not slow to discover that there was full supply, hence they were in no hurry about buying, and sellers found it much more difficult to effect sales than last Monday. Sales were made at 5¼@6c for fair to prime butcher cattle; 4½@5c for common to medium; bulls and fat cows brought from 3 to 4¼c ₱ lb, according to quality. Fresh cows were in light supply and may be quoted at $25 to $40 per head, according to quality. Veals continue dull but unchanged, ranging from 3 to 4½c ₱ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was an abundance of this class of stock on sale to-day, some 400 head against 120 last Monday. In consequence of this large supply the market was dull, and prices ruled lower. Sheep sold at from 4¼ to 5¼c per lb. and lambs at $2 50 to $4 00 per head, or 5½ to 8½c per lb.

HOGS.

The hog market continues dull, and prices have further declined. Sales were made at 3¾@4¼c gross.

New York, APRIL 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,570 head. Demand moderate. Trade dull at a reduction of one dollar per head. Common to prime steers, 8@10¼c. A few tops at 10½c. General sales, 9¼@9¾c. Exporters used 600 head. Shipments yesterday 2,200 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 7,600 head. Market about steady; $4 50@5 50 for ordinary to choice sheared sheep, and $5 50@6 50 unshorn. Spring lambs, $8 50@11 00. Exporters used 2 carloads of clipped at $5 50, and 2 carloads of unshorn $6 30@6 50. Shipments for 2 days 900, part alive and part dead.

Swine—Receipts for two days 10,500 head. Market for live fiat; no sales; 2 cars of poor Arkansas hogs not wanted at 3 cents; very best nominally quoted at $3 85.

St. Louis—APRIL 23.—Cattle higher and in good demand; good to choice heavy sh